



## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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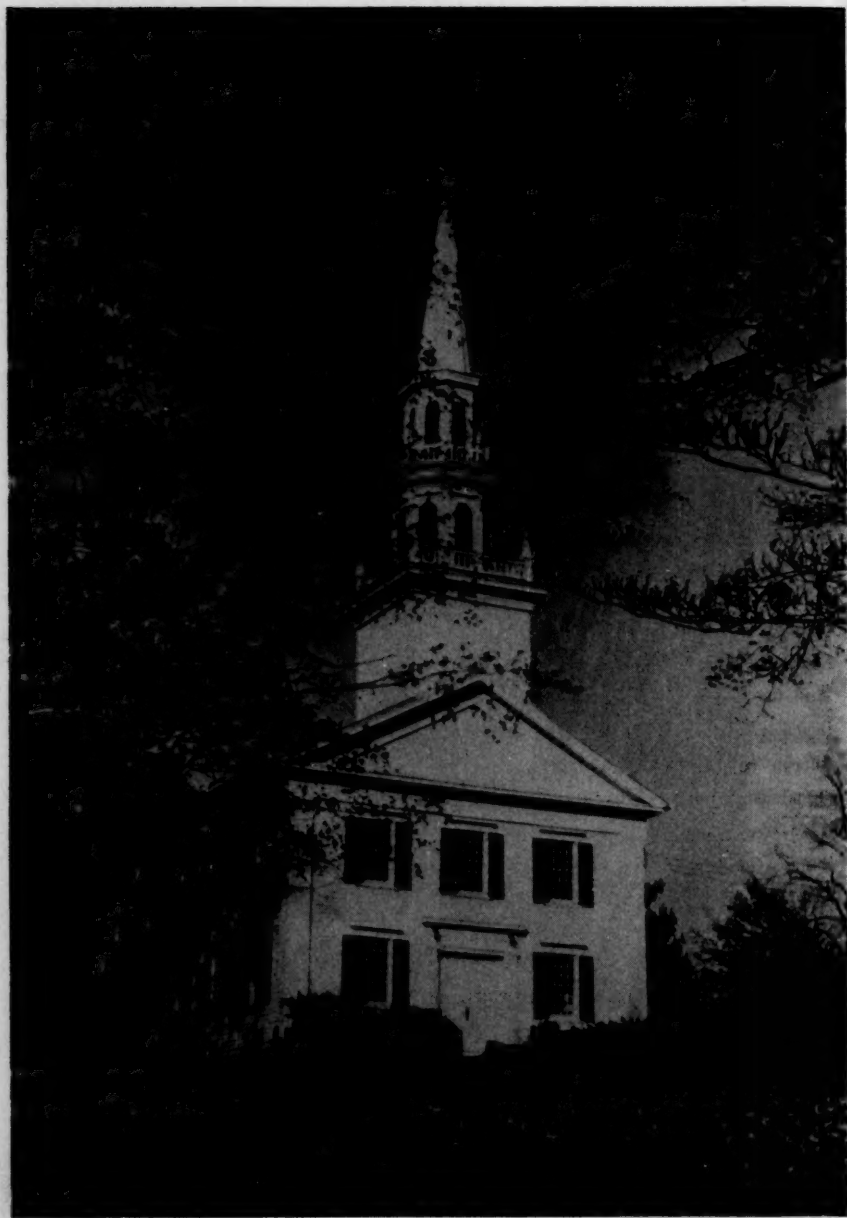
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*Photo by H. Wendell Beal*

A CHURCH IN CONNECTICUT

## The President General's Message



“THE old order changeth” is a statement of facts pertaining to material things and not a measure of those qualities which make men great, and if retained keep them great.

Joseph Auslander said “In a world of jittery material values, it is wholesome to anchor our souls to the fact that there are certain things which do not change, which cannot be bought and sold over the counter, which have never gone off the gold standard, namely, God and nature and the virtues of the human heart.”

The nobility of kindness, the courage of integrity, the dignity of gratitude, and selfless service are as changeless as the principals of life itself. Let us evaluate our service to our society by the old standards.

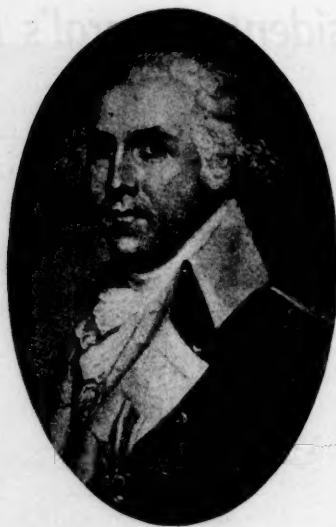
In this season of Thanksgiving it is well for all of us to take stock of our ideals, our standards and our quality of service. I am sure each of us are grateful for a great society that is such a force for good in our work-a-day world. May this be a season of true thanksgiving for each of you with the joy and peace that goes with gratitude.

*Allene W. Groves*

*President General, N.S.D.A.R.*

1897

1957



Gansevoort Chapter

Albany, N. Y.

*Peter Gansevoort*

Honoring our past regents on our 60th anniversary

*"Every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven forever in the work of the world."*

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*Mrs. THOMAS H. HAM.....	January 1907—June 1908
*Mrs. CHARLES L. GOVE.....	October 1908—May 1910
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*Mrs. CHARLES WHITE NASH.....	May 1915—April 1918
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Mrs. CORNELIUS M. EDWARDS.....	May 1953—May 1955
Mrs. GEORGE L. NICKERSON.....	May 1955—May 1956

\* Deceased

Mrs. EARLE F. ROMER

1956—

[ 1240 ]



*Samuel Penfield Taylor*

## The Paper Maker

*by Bertha Stedman Rothwell*

SAMUEL PENFIELD TAYLOR, a direct descendant of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Pennsylvania, was born on October 9, 1827, at Saugerties, on the Hudson, New York State. When the startling news of the discovery of gold being found in California in abundance reached the eastern states, in 1848, Samuel P. Taylor, an energetic young man of twenty-one years, immediately caught the "Gold Rush" fever. He and a group of his more adventurous friends contributed the sum of twenty dollars apiece for the privilege of working their passage on shipboard around Cape Horn to California.

They purchased an old schooner in Boston, Massachusetts, and outfitted it for a long sea voyage. They left Boston harbor early in 1849 for California. Repeatedly they were forced to make frequent repairs and so stopped often at both Atlantic and Pacific seaports. Finally after being en route for ten months on a most tiresome and tedious trip they landed their schooner early in 1850 at the intersection of Clay and Montgomery streets, Yerba Buena, later to be called San Francisco.

Upon landing, all of his crew on board immediately deserted the vessel and rushed off to the gold fields. Their Captain, Samuel P. Taylor, found himself alone and in full charge of caring for and protecting the vessel. Young and full of energy Captain Taylor was not the man to sit idle and pass up a chance for making his long-dreamed-of fortune.

Possessing a keen business ability he weighed most carefully every opportunity which presented itself. Finally, quite by accident, his first opportunity developed. One day he saw a hog'shead floating by his vessel. He proceeded to fish it out of the water, and was surprised to find it filled with eggs. Here was his first chance for a business career in California. Mr. Taylor bought himself a good supply of bacon and using the hog'shead for a base he nailed a few boards to the top to make a

counter. Right there on Clay street he opened up an out-door quick lunch counter. The demand for food was so great and urgent that he soon found himself engulfed in a fine paying business. This was his first start in his California financial career.

### *Lumber*

Later, in 1852, he did go to the gold fields and his energy again paid off. He returned to San Francisco in August, 1852, and took his bags of gold dust and nuggets to the bankers, Curtis, Perry and Ward. They weighed it in and paid him \$5,691.99.

Early in 1853 he tried another adventure. Lumber was very much in demand in San Francisco. The overwhelming rush of people to California necessitated the building of hotels, stores and homes. With his brother-in-law, Isaac J. Cook, and Henry Wetherbee they opened a lumber yard at the corner of California and Drumm streets. The schooner pier for unloading was located at 2½ Stewart street.

In 1854, while scouting for a new supply of lumber, he possibly made the greatest discovery of his entire life. He went over into Marin County and on horseback rode over Indian trails and finally found himself in the heart of a virgin forest at Lagunitas. There was a variety of trees but the giant redwood and pine trees fascinated him. He followed down the San Geronimo Creek, picking his way along carefully as he went until he came to the Lagunitas Creek. This he followed and soon found himself in a dense forest on both sides of the Daniels Creek. This creek deeply impressed him, not only with the clearness of its water but the abundant supply.

### *The First Paper Mill*

Rumor tells us that his father owned and operated a paper mill at Catskill, on the Hudson River, New York State. Perhaps this knowledge played an important part in helping him to visualize a paper mill of his own on the Daniels Creek.

However, the idea had taken firm root and Samuel P. Taylor, a man of vision and quick decision, also possessed the determination and courage to venture out into a new field of activity. No task was too difficult for him and master it he was determined to do. "I must accomplish," seemed to be the motivating spirit which urged him onward throughout his entire life.

Upon inquiry he found that Rafael Garcia, a Spanish don, had received on March 18, 1838, from Nicholas Gutierrez, Spain's political chief of Upper California, a grant of two square leagues of land in that section of Marin County.

Mr. Taylor's mind was firmly made up, so he made a business trip up to see and talk with Don Rafael Garcia. From him he purchased 100 acres of land on both sides of the Daniels Creek. He planned then to build not only the first paper mill on the Pacific Coast but one of the first mills this side of the Alleghany mountains.

Many large beautiful trees lined both sides of the Daniels Creek. Mr. Taylor ordered enough of these trees cut and prepared for a ready supply of building material. It was then his plan that the prepared material when ready would erect the Taylor Pioneer Paper Mill.

The passing away of this first generation of early Californians leaves us only conjecture as to who actually supervised the building of this mill. Also other necessary building needed as a working unit. I have every reason to believe that my grandfather, Robert Stedman, who came to California in 1848, and was at that time engaged in the lumber business at Lagunitas, was the person Mr. Taylor engaged to perform this task for him. Mr. Stedman was an excellent carpenter by trade in the East before coming to California. He had been well trained as a boy in the art of hewing timbers for building structures. Many of these huge redwoods in the surrounding area were felled, timbers hewn, mitered, and the framework fastened together with wooden pegs. Boards for the sides were split also and the roof of the first mill was covered with shakes split out of nearby trees.

#### *Road Builder*

While all of the building activity was progressing, Mr. Taylor realized that he was facing a tremendous problem. There

was not one road at that time accessible to his newly acquired mill site. There were only Indian trails winding their way through this forest for travel on foot or horseback. His determination to overcome obstacles directed him to his next move.

Lumber schooners were at that time coming from San Francisco into Bolinas Bay. He realized that his only recourse was for him to build roads to traverse not only his own property but also to cover six miles along the Bolinas Ridge before he could connect up with the Bolinas Bay landing. His mind, as usual, was quickly made up and he started with his usual spirit of determination to carry through with his contemplated plan.

Personally he carefully picked what he considered the most practicable route. It was to wind up over his own property to a small creek which emptied into the Daniels Creek at a point afterwards known as Irving's Station. A crude road was built over which he later used his ox-carts. The wheels of these ox-carts were made of wood cut from logs on his own property. His chosen route climbed the hill, up over the "Hogsback" to the Bolinas Ridge. Then onward south for six miles on the Bolinas Ridge to connect up with the lumber roads then being used to carry lumber to the Bolinas Bay ship landing. The "Hogsback" was a natural divide of ground connecting the Bolinas Ridge with a second ridge on the Rafael Garcia Spanish grant.

A huge log dam was also built about one half mile upstream from the mill. The framework of the dam was made from logs measuring from sixteen to twenty-four inches in diameter. These logs were piled criss-cross to form a strong bulkhead. Over this structure was laid a top surface of three inch planks. One end of each plank was embedded in such a way as to use the weight of the water when the dam was filled to hold them securely in place. A wooden flume connected with the west side of the dam and wound its way down the western side of the Daniels Creek to the new mill. Through this flume later the water was to flow and connect with the large water-wheel at the mill. This first mill was operated by water power.

While the building for the boarding house and all other necessary housing units were being constructed, Mr. Taylor returned east in 1854. This time he took a

shorter route by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was going to purchase the necessary paper mill machinery and engage the services of the men who would understand the proper assembling of it upon its arrival in Marin County. This machinery was shipped by boat in 1855 via the Isthmus of Panama, then by boat to Bolinas Bay. From there by his own ox carts the cumbersome task of bringing the machinery in over the crude roads was laboriously undertaken and the machinery finally safely reached its destination at the mill. Then the task of bringing bales of rags and waste paper followed for a large supply was necessary for the mill to be able to manufacture.

### *Second Trip*

While in the east on his business trip, Mr. Taylor married, on March 26, 1855, Miss Sarah Washington Irving, of Fall River, Massachusetts. She was a direct descendant of William Irving, born 1731 and died 1807, of the family of Irvines of Drum, from Shapinsha, on one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. William Irving came to New York in 1763, married Sarah Sanders and reared a family of eleven children. His youngest son was Washington Irving, the famous American author. Sarah Washington Irving was the daughter of James Irving and was born July 16, 1830, at Providence, R. I. She was a brilliant child and an honor student in the private school of George B. Stone, in Fall River. At the time of her marriage she was teaching in a girl's seminary, at Boston.

Mr. Taylor's second trip to California was with his bride. They left Boston by schooner, down the Atlantic coast to the Nicaraguan Isthmus, which they crossed by mule back to the Pacific ocean side. Then by ship again up the Pacific coast side to San Francisco. This surely was a most trying adventure for a woman of Mrs. Taylor's refinement and culture. However, throughout Mr. Taylor's long business career she remained always a quiet, unassuming individual, whose loyalty to her husband's business career proved to be ever steadfast and true.

From old newspaper clippings saved by my mother, plus my own recollections from childhood, it gives me a background from which I can compile this biography. I can

recall vividly hearing my parents relate many disheartening experiences which Mr. Taylor had and how with his patient belief in the thought that "good will prevail" he was given the strength and courage to overcome many stubborn obstacles.

### *Rags*

Mr. Taylor employed many Chinese in San Francisco to collect rags and scrap paper and take it to his junk yard at 111-115 Davis street. A large supply was needed in order to insure working material for his contemplated mill. The machinery finally arrived and was installed under the supervision of competent men. In November, 1856, the first paper made on the Pacific coast was successfully produced. The final output of rolls of paper was carted out over the Bolinas Ridge by ox cart to the schooners at Bolinas Bay. At that time there were three newspapers serving San Francisco and vicinity. They were namely: The Alta, The Call and the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

Later Mr. Taylor built another road to connect with the Olema-Petaluma road built by Dr. Walen Burdell, of Olema. When this was completed Mr. Taylor built a warehouse on the creek bank very near to where Point Reyes Station is today. This land he obtained by Land Patent Grant from the state of California for tidelands on Tomales Bay. An appraisal of his land dealings in Marin County, a copy of which is now placed in the Samuel P. Taylor State Park Museum, will verify this statement. Now he had the schooners from San Francisco enter into the mouth of Tomales Bay and then by barge the bales of rags and waste paper were ferried to the Taylor warehouse. The finished product was taken back the same route on the return trip. At this time the name Daniels Creek automatically changed to the Paper Mill Creek, by which name it has been known ever since.

Nowhere can I find an explanation of the name Daniels Creek. There does remain one plausible clue to the name. The two middle tracts of land on the southeast side of Tomales Bay were obtained by United States Land Grant patents to Daniel Frink and James Black. William Reynolds also was involved in this Land Patent claim. At the intersection of Nicasio Creek and the Paper Mill Creek there is a

mountain which bears the name Blacks Mountain. On the southwest side of this mountain flowed the Daniels Creek. Further south this creek ran through the land owned by Daniel Frink. It sounds reasonable to believe that Blacks Mountain was on James Black's domain and the creek which separated it from the land of Daniel Frink took the name Daniel's Creek.

When the United States government took possession of California in 1848, this act canceled all land titles held previously by Spanish land grant. Many of the white settlers in Marin County at that time filed land patent rights with the United States government in Washington, D. C. This I personally believe Mr. Taylor did to insure protection to his previously purchased 100 acres and the improvement he was putting upon it. Also he had to acquire the large acreage which he later possessed to guarantee safe continuation of his business enterprise. I do positively know that for many years Mr. Taylor carried on a long litigation in the courts to establish his property boundary line between the one claimed by land patent rights by Judge McMillan Shafter, Judge Oscar Shafter and Charles Webb Howard. These three last-mentioned men had filed claim to all the land granted by Spain to Rafael Garcia. Their tract acreage ran from the tip of Point Reyes, along the west shore of Tomales Bay clear to the top of Mount Tamalpais. The Pacific Ocean formed its western boundary lines. The case after many years was finally settled and Mr. Taylor's boundary lines legally established.

The Taylor Pioneer Paper Mill was now being worked to full capacity. From the pages of the three San Francisco newspapers which he supplied, namely: *The Alta*, *The Call* and the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, which are now on file in the San Francisco Public Library, many interesting stories are told. When a shipment of paper was delayed in transit the irate newsmen would rush to the lookout stationed on Telegraph Hill to see if the incoming schooner had been sighted entering the bay. If it was delayed it meant that no newspaper would be printed for distribution that evening. One interesting item tells of how the editor of *The Call* rushed into Mr. Taylor's office at 319-321 Clay street, and depositing a hatfull of gold dust and nuggets on his desk demanded

in no uncertain terms for immediate delivery of a supply of paper. Brandishing his arms he frantically screamed, "Take the gold but give me paper right now."

Mr. Taylor proceeded further with his road building. This time he went south to connect up with the road then operating from Lagunitas to San Rafael. His own teams plied then between his mill at Taylorville and a station at Ross Landing on the San Anselmo Creek. From there the paper was floated by barge to a rock off Point San Quentin from which place it went by boat to San Francisco.

From the San Francisco City Directory of 1867-1868, the first directory to be printed in San Francisco, we find this interesting information listed: "S. P. Taylor Pioneer Paper Co., proprietors, Pioneer Paper Mill, office 319-321 Clay street. Junk collection 111-115 Davis street." The junk mentioned was the collection of rags and waste paper by Chinese. There was a most urgent need to supply the paper mill, at Taylorville, with the necessary operating material in order to keep the mill producing. Mr. Taylor at that time lived at 225 Green street, San Francisco.

In 1869 the Taylor Paper Co. had a warehouse at 416 Clay street. This year Mr. Taylor entered into another adventure. He always assured his success in business deals by selecting commodities which would prove to be in constant demand. This new undertaking in the year 1868 was the operation of a broom manufacturing factory at 115 Sacramento street.

In 1869 the Taylor family residence was at 1112 McAllister street. This was between Fillmore and Webster streets. This location today is on the land covered by the Langendorf Baking Company.

Mr. Taylor was a member of Oriental Lodge No. 144, F. & A. M. At that time this lodge of Masons met in Saint John's Hall every Tuesday evening, in the Masonic Temple situated on the northwest corner of Post and Montgomery streets. I have with the co-operation of the Masonic Lodges established the record that all but two of Mr. Taylor's sons belonged also. These two, Edwin M. Taylor and Frederick Sproul Taylor, might have belonged also. There is no way now to prove it. The 1906 fire in San Francisco destroyed all records. Frederick's little daughter, Frances, now living in New York City, who



at that time was three years of age when her father and Uncle Edwin were drowned off Cape Flattery, Canada, on their way to the Gold Rush stampede to the Klondyke, in 1898, cannot now recall ever hearing any one say if her father was a Mason.

### *The Taylor Home*

Mr. Taylor had built for himself a residence at Taylorville, Marin County. This was a two-story wooden structure on the familiar "Heights" overlooking his mill. A well-trimmed cypress hedge encircled the home, flower gardens and the fruit orchard in the rear. A long conservatory filled with rare and choice plants and ferns, lined one side of the long hedge in front of the home. Inside this home the four walls, of the large parlor (as it was called in the early days), were incased with spacious bookshelves. Mrs. Taylor enjoyed reading good literature and she also enjoyed loaning her books to others to read. There is another activity of Mrs. Sarah Taylor that should be told while I am discussing her many fine traits. While living in San Francisco, in the early days, she learned that smuggled on board the boats coming in from China were many young Chinese girls who were being shipped to San Francisco to be placed in houses of ill-repute in Chinatown. She made it her faithful duty to meet every boat arriving from China and with the co-operation of the ship's captain she had these girls placed in her care. She and other public-spirited women conducted a Presbyterian Mission where they kept them until they were legitimately married to men of their own choice.

Mr. Taylor also built and operated a dairy ranch to supply his family and the families of his employees with a good fresh supply of butter, milk and cream. This dairy was situated about one-half mile up the Devil's Gulch. One mile further up the Devil's Gulch he had built a second two-story house. Here he had operated a chicken ranch and a large fruit orchard.

I have been asked, "Where did the name Devil's Gulch come from?" My guess would be that the Indians named it long before white men came to settle in Marin County. A Christian tribe of Indians had been given a Spanish land grant at Nicasio. This was known for years as the Nicasio Rancheree. These Indians used the Devil's

Gulch as a short route to cross over into the Daniels Creek Territory. This was their most frequented territory for fishing and hunting on the Daniels Creek and thereabouts. Many broken arrow heads which I found as a child at Flint Rock Ledge, on the Taylor property, have already been donated to the Samuel P. Taylor State Park Museum. This was such a rugged and difficult trail to traverse in those days that it seems logical that the Indians gave it this title. Personally I think the name very fittingly describes this rugged terrain.

Taylorville at this time was a thriving community of happy families. There was a two-story rooming house where the single men lodged and boarded. Here also was located a small store and the Taylorville post office. James Irving (Mrs. Taylor's brother) was bookkeeper, storekeeper and postmaster, of Taylorville.

Across the creek from the mill and a short distance down stream was a Chinese camp. Here the gang lived in Shanties. This type of abode they seemed to prefer. All excepting one man were employed in the rag sorting department of the mill. The other Chinaman was cook for the rest of the "Gang." He also tended a truck garden. This garden supplied fresh vegetables for the families at the mill. There also were barns and hay fields in connection with the mill properties, a blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop.

Sometime after 1866, the Marin County Board of Supervisors objected by a flat denial a petition by the people of North Marin County to build a county road. Their reason: it would be too expensive. However, soon after that year a county road was built and it was a fairly good road (at least in good weather). It connected San Rafael with the Olema District. This road went through Lagunitas, Taylorville, and Tocaloma. Now came the comfort (if one might term it such) of a daily stagecoach service from San Rafael to Olema. Besides passengers they carried the mail and express packages. The drivers were accommodating chaps who also carried messages from one home to another. Now with this new route opened up Mr. Taylor found it both expedient and profitable to send his supplies by horse-drawn freight wagons of his own to Point San Quentin where they were picked up by

boat and ferried to his San Francisco warehouse.

#### *Paper Making*

The first water power Pioneer Paper Mill of Mr. Taylor was being taxed to its full working capacity to meet the needs of a steadily increasing demand for rolls of paper for the San Francisco daily newspapers. He was also turning out several grades of wrapping paper, some in rolls while others were in reams, fruit wraps, paper for both the California state and San Francisco ballots, paper-bag material and soft tissue.

While browsing through the Marin County History, published by Alley, Bowen and Co. in 1880, I found this item, telling how paper was made at the Taylor Mill. It was so interesting that I decided to insert it here for history at the park. It speaks of the Samuel P. Taylor and Post mill which cost approximately \$50,000.

"Old Pioneer Mill, the engine is 100 horsepower and is used only in the summer time when the water supply is exhausted. The paper is made from old scraps of paper, cotton and linen rags, old rope and burlaps, which articles come to the mill in great bales. This material is sorted for proper material for various kinds of paper. For making book and newspaper only white cotton and linen rags and white paper scraps are used. Manila paper is made of old rope and burlaps; while the heavy wrapping is made of the course material which will not work into Manila. The rope and burlaps are first passed through a chopping machine which cuts them into pieces about two inches square. This process is gone through twice, when the material is passed through a coarse bolt for the purpose of freeing it from dirt. It is then placed in a large vat and covered with lime water which is kept hot and moving about by a jet of steam passed into it. The object of this is to bleach the material. After remaining in this vat fifteen hours it is put into a vat in which there is a beater, which is so arranged that all the matter in the vat must pass through the machine which consists of a cylinder under which there is a plate, both of which are corrugated; water is added to the mass and the cylinder set in motion. As the material gets ground up finer the cylinder is allowed to work closer and closer to the plate

until they touch. Muriatric and sulphuric acids are now added to further bleach the pulp, which it has now become. After the rope and burlap material has been triturated for six hours a certain proportion of paper pulp is added and the process continued three hours longer. It is then passed into a vat called a "Stuff Chest" in which it is kept evenly distributed through the water. It is pumped from this into a box-like receptacle to which there is a gauge to regulate the outward flow of the pulp according to the desired weight or quality of the paper to be made. From this it passes through a strainer or screen, so that only particles of a given fineness can pass into the composition of the paper. It is now deposited into a vat in which there is a guage cylinder revolving, arranged so that the water is drawn from the inside of it. This causes the pulp to float on the current of the water passing through the screen, against it, and to adhere to and pass up on it. It is taken from this cylinder by a felt belt and passed through a press-roll, when it is taken up by a coarser felt belt and passed through another press-roll, during which process all the water has been extracted. It is then passed over four consecutive cylinders through which a current of steam is passing for the purpose of thoroughly drying it. The pressure of steam in these cylinders varies from forty to sixty pounds, according to the quality of the paper. It then passes through two series of calender presses of three cylinders each whence it passes to the reels. From these it is passed under the knife and cut into sheets of the requisite size. It is then folded and put into quires and pressed, and then bundled, when it is ready for the market.

"The capacity of the mill is about twenty tons of paper a month, which if made into Manila bags would amount to over five hundred thousand. Three hundred tons of rags and ropes are consumed annually. During 1867 this mill manufactured three hundred and eighty-four reams of colored paper, three thousand five hundred reams of news and book, and nine thousand two hundred and fifty reams of Manila; and the value of the total product was sixty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

"There were used three hundred tons of rags, rope and burlap, two hundred and fifty barrels of lime and two hundred

pounds of muriatic and sulphuric acids. About 20 men are constantly employed, the most of whom, however, are Chinese."

### *Improvements*

Mr. Taylor was a firm believer in advancement, so when the new steam-power operating machinery came into use in the East he was determined that his mill should now be up-to-date too. He made up his mind quickly and firmly to adopt the more modern machinery for his mill. So he built at a cost of \$165,000 a new mill. This new mill was just a short distance downstream from the first mill. By now the North Pacific Coast Railroad had bought a seventy-five-foot-wide right of way through Mr. Taylor's property, and built and was operating a through freight train in 1874 as far north as Tomales. With this late addition in locomotion at his door Mr. Taylor's transportation problems had been solved.

In 1884, the new steam power mill was finished and equipped with the latest style machinery. Cord wood was now needed to supply the fires for the boilers. Mr. Taylor's foresight in obtaining acreage of heavy timberland now served him well. Woodcutter's cabins sprung up everywhere. The heavy growth of pine and oak trees were cut to cordwood lengths and brought by sled and wood wagon to the stockpiles of the new mill. The woodcutters were paid for the cutting by the cord. Each man's efforts regulated his income.

### *Bag Factory*

A bag factory was also built and equipped sufficiently to make every type of bag, from the large millinery bags to the small red and green stripped candy bags. At first all bags made were of the flat type bag, until about 1888 or 1889 when the foreman of the bag factory, Clifford Du Jardin, devised a means of converting the flat bag into the square type bag by inserting flat steel disks, which he had the mill machinist make for him. These disks were inserted into each machine and when the paper was drawn automatically through each machine they folded it into side pleats which when finished turned out the square bag we enjoy today. Mr. Du Jardin was also the inventor of the red and green

striped candy bag. He had placed over each roll of paper as it started to enter the bag machine a row of very tiny metal tubes which released a very narrow stripe upon the paper before it started the final process of becoming a small candy bag. The stripes were alternately a dark green and bright red on a white paper background. This bag factory was a large two-story building located between the new mill and the boarding house. As I recall there were either six or seven different sized bag machines.

A portion of the old mill was retained as a storage room for the bales of rags and scrap paper. Here the Chinese employed for that purpose sorted the rags, cut off the buttons, and reduced the material into small particles to be dumped into the two large pulp vats of the new mill. These vats were placed at the left side of the rear entrance of the new mill. Here they were heavily saturated with water and the necessary acids. A constant shaking movement of these vats was produced by steam power. This uninviting mass of pulp through this motive process was gradually eliminating the water through brass sieves inserted in the bottom of each vat. Finally this wet pulp was ready to be transferred to the long rows of drying calenders from which it emerged a beautiful white paper. The waste water from these vats was carried through a brick sewer to be dumped into the creek below. When an order for colored paper was on file the dye was added in the pulp vats and the paper on order produced. This waste water caused a heavy silt to form on the creek bed from Taylorville to Tomales Bay. This created a new problem which the mill owners were working on for a solution when the mill closed down in the financial panic of 1893. This financial panic was more than many well established firms throughout the United States could survive. The Samuel P. Taylor Paper Mill had just had installed a new outlay of super calenders costing \$10,000.

Mr. Taylor was a public spirited man who always showed a great interest in civic affairs. His interesting displays which he always entered for exhibition at both the California State Fair in Sacramento and the annual Mechanics Pavilion exhibit in San Francisco, were enjoyed by many interested spectators. His eldest son, James Irving Taylor, had the reputation of being



the most expert man on the qualities of paper on the Pacific Coast. He could tell accurately the grade and ply of a piece of paper handed him behind his back.

Mr. W. T. Coleman, the originator of the Marin Water Company, in the early 1870's, paid Mr. Samuel P. Taylor the sum of \$10,000 for the later's Riparian Rights. The dam Mr. Coleman had built on Mount Tamalpais, thus forming Lake Lagunitas, had reduced the supply of water in the Lagunitas and Paper Mill Creek. This reduction became a serious problem during the summer months and Mr. Taylor soon realized that the sum he had received was not sufficient to cover the damage done to his industry. Mr. Taylor inspired his seven sons with that same sense of business ability which was his own greatest asset. The "Company" in the title of the name of his paper industry was really the combined group of his own sons. Each son upon completion of his high school or the McClure Military Academy course were employed in the San Francisco office and store on Clay street. They, in time, filled every position from clerks in the store to bookkeeper, cashier, solicitors, collectors and manager. Mr. Samuel P. Taylor remained throughout his business life to be the President of his company.

Mr. Taylor's fourth son, William Penfield Taylor, after finishing high school in San Francisco, was sent back east to work in a paper mill at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Here he learned completely the latest methods used in paper making. On his return to San Francisco he went up to Taylorville and assumed full charge of the Taylor Paper Mill, carrying the title, "Superintendent of the Mill." He had at that time the full management of 100 men and the mill continued to do a thriving business.

One of the prized possessions of the Taylor children was an old white mule. This mule crossed the plains with Major General John C. Fremont's regiment. Age had made a heavy enroad on the life of this favored old mule. Considered in army life he was just another mule when Mr. Taylor's sympathetic nature prompted him to take this old mule up to his country home where he could at least enjoy a life of ease. Very soon the Taylor children accepted him as their most cherished pet. They idolized and pampered him and without a doubt this special care did prolong

the old mule's life for he did live to an advanced old age. A picture of this old mule with his little friends can be seen in the Samuel P. Taylor State Park Museum.

The new mill, painted a dark red with white window and door trim, was now working around the clock on a twenty-four-hour-a-day schedule.

Mr. Taylor served for three years as a San Francisco Supervisor from Ward No. 12. There were twelve wards in San Francisco then and Mr. Taylor was elected from the 12th Ward which was that part of San Francisco now known as the Hayes Valley District. In those days a choice, family, residential district. He served for the years 1872, 1873 and 1874. His services were so conscientiously performed that he made an envious record for himself during those years. Mr. Taylor was proud of the fact that he also was one of the "Vigilantes" who help clean up crime in San Francisco in the early 1850's.

Mr. Taylor's many activities became so numerous throughout the years that it was necessary for him to hire a full-time Superintendent at the paper mill at Taylorville. Al Luethwaite held that position for years until Mr. Taylor's son William was prepared to take over in that capacity. Thomas Fleming was the day foreman of the mill under him and James Irving Sturtevant was his night foreman. Other names come to me as I write. Clifford Du Jardin, foreman of the bag factory, Bert Crandall, blacksmith, Mr. Shanklin, Sr., carpenter, James Irving (Mrs. Taylor's brother), bookkeeper and postmaster of Taylorville. There also was Mr. Shanklin, Jr., Mr. Milne and James Carrigan. I cannot now recall what each man was employed to do.

When the mill became a steam power mill a new steam power saw was purchased and installed for the use of the aged Mr. Shanklin who was a man well along in his seventies. The first day that Mr. Shanklin used this new saw he had the misfortune to sever every finger on his right hand. The Taylor Paper Mill Company rendered financial assistance to both he and his aged wife. When Mr. Shanklin's hand, now just the palm with the thumb attached, was healed and he felt able to assume his work again he was most courteously given his job back again as the mill carpenter. This little episode is just only one of the

many incidents which occurred throughout the many years and it truly demonstrates the congenial atmosphere of good will which predominated through the family life of Taylorville.

### *The Bohemian Club*

Mr. Taylor's hospitable nature was enjoyed by his many friends and acquaintances wherever he went. He loved people and the contacts he made both in business and his social and club activities became very dear to him. His greatest satisfaction came from contributing to the pleasure of little children. On his property there was a huge grove of giant redwood trees. This ideal spot he selected and it was his hope that some day it would become a summer camp ground and recreation center for many. He made it quite clear that his many friends and their families were always welcome. They were allowed to bring their own tents and spend the whole summer vacation there. He bought rowboats for their pleasure on his long mill pond. Early in 1870 he had constructed a substantial, two-story hotel to cater to the few who did not care to camp. This style of Bohemian life appealed to him. Personally he dearly loved the forest with its quiet, invigorating atmosphere. His generous nature prompted him to share his fortune with others.

In answer to an inquiry which I made I received this interesting article from the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. "The first Midsummer Encampment in 1878, was held on Saturday, June 29th, and on Sunday, June 30th, 1878. This was their first attempt for an outing in the redwood grove. It proved so successful that they have held one every year following. This first one was held as a farewell to Henry Edwards, four-time president of the Bohemian Club, who was leaving for New York to play an engagement in New York City. The locale of this jinks was also stated to be on the Paper Mill Creek at Camp Taylor. At that time the first growth of redwoods had not yet been cut. Our records show that the year 1878 was the creation of the little narrow-gauge railroad. Previous to that time the cut lumber and paper from the mill had been taken by boat from Tomales Bay to San Francisco." Mr. Taylor was never himself a member of the Bohemian Club, but many of his

business associates, especially the newspaper reporters, were.

This above quoted article to the passenger service on the North Pacific Coast Railroad pertained to that service only. The first through freight train from Tomales to Sausalito was run on Dec. 3, 1874, with a load of 500 sacks of potatoes shipped by James Fallon, of Tomales. Marin and Sonoma counties at that time were the potato producing counties of Northern California. Marin County was also fast becoming a dairy producing county as well. The passenger train service came a few years later as passenger cars had to be ordered, bought and brought out from the East.

### *Living Costs*

I cannot now recall of anyone who ever was required by Mr. Samuel P. Taylor to pay house rent. Wages were meager in those days and he always provided his employees with a cottage. Running water was piped to the back door and everyone was privileged to collect free his firewood. A common laborer then received \$1.00 a day. A more skilled man \$2.00 a day and the top wage for skilled labor was \$3.00 a day. However, the price of living was also in line. I can recall when a roll of butter was 25¢ a pound, eggs 15¢ a dozen, milk 25¢ a gallon, Tomales Bay hard shelled clams 25¢ a wooden bucket and turkeys sold at 12¢ a pound. Those were the days when a voter paid a \$2.00 poll tax for the right to cast his ballot, and he furnished himself all the school books and needed material for his children at school. The vote in the county was very light in those days for only the heads of families were concerned enough to wish to take a part in their government.

Kerosene lamps were used for lighting in those days. I can recall how the entire mill which ran twenty-four hours a day was lighted entirely by large kerosene lamps which were encased in a wooden box arrangement with bright tin reflectors lining each of three sides. It was amazing the amount of light these lamps really furnished.

Business prospered and under the personal supervision of Samuel P. Taylor it was operated most proficiently. All of his employees took not only an interest but a personal pride in whichever duty was re-

quired of him to perform. As I look back now, here was a perfect demonstration of teamwork. Each employee was made to feel that he was a definite part of the whole. But alas, when Mr. Taylor was enjoying the fruits of his early endeavors his health failed. He suffered acutely from a dropsical condition for the last two years of his life. His death came suddenly during his night's sleep, from a ruptured heart muscle, on January 22, 1886, at his home on the "Heights," Taylorville.

He had planned his own funeral as carefully and fully as he had planned his life's career. His body was brought to San Francisco and on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Masonic funeral service was conducted by Oriental Lodge No. 144 in the Masonic Temple, then at the corner of Post and Montgomery streets. The next morning, Monday, Jan. 25, 1886, his body was brought by train to Taylorville. It was his wish that the people whom he worked and lived for so many years would be the last to escort his remains to the little family cemetery he had previously built on a knoll overlooking his mill and dam.

And so, at the early age of fifty-nine years, this beloved business and civic leader, who had quietly and understandingly become a living example to so many others who were indeed fortunate enough to call him friend, had passed on to his heavenly reward. With heavy hearts, and saddened beyond words to express, his men who had served him faithfully all these years, in company with their families, slowly climbed the hill and laid their beloved friend to rest. His two sisters whom he had previously buried in his family burying ground are the only ones of his large and beloved family who are there interred.

Giant oak trees form the backdrop of this beautiful peaceful spot. The spring wild flowers bloom in all their sweetest beauty, even the deer graze about with a confidence of protection. A hallowed stillness predominates the final resting place of one of California's adopted sons. His beloved state was proud of his achievements, grateful for his untiring contribution to society, and humbly conscious of the example he had set for others to follow in a charitable good will to all.

Immediately following Mr. Samuel P. Taylor's death and his burial, business continued as usual at the S. P. Taylor Pioneer Paper Mill at Taylorville, Marin County. The San Francisco store, on Clay street, and the warehouse and junk yard functioned as usual.

When Mr. Taylor's ill health became known to be of a serious nature, he took legal steps to have a deed of gift prepared. It was dated July 17, 1884. It consigned to his beloved wife, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, for love and affection, and to his heirs forever, all lands in Section 4-5-9 and in the North East quarter of Section 16, in Township 3, North Range of West Mount Diablo Meridan. Also all the rest of real and personal property. All indebtedness to be paid by consignee. It was placed under the full charge of the Anglo California Bank Company of San Francisco. While Mr. Taylor's remains were enroute, by train, to Taylorville for burial, this deed was filed in San Francisco on January 25, 1886, and recorded January 25, 1886.

Mr. Taylor's fourth son, William Penfield Taylor, still continued in the position given him by his father, as Superintendent of the Samuel P. Taylor Pioneer Paper Mill. Business for the first few years continued heavy and prosperous. The five other Taylor sons retained full charge of the Clay street store, the warehouse and the junk yard.

The title Mr. Taylor had held as President for thirty years now was transferred legally to his widow, Mrs. Sarah W. I. Taylor. She held this title for seven years, until the mill finally closed down in the financial panic of 1893. Other factors entered into the collapse of this once the biggest industry, in the early days of San Francisco. Stiff competition was encountered from the numerous paper mills opening up in the state of Oregon. Also there were five families now to be supported instead of one.

The Dairy Ranch had been leased before Mr. Taylor's death to an outside dairyman. I am not sure of the first lessee, but I do know about 1888 or 1889, a Portuguese dairyman, Manuel Texaria, was holding the lease from the Taylor Paper Company. It was pathetic to see the buildings and fences sadly neglected. This once immaculate dairy was fast becoming just another memory.

Mrs. Taylor moved to a new home she bought in San Anselmo and lived there with her son George McM. Taylor, who was postmaster of San Anselmo for many years. This son never married. Many of her children and their families had located near her. She lived here until her death on April 5, 1907.

A few years after the closing of the mill the property passed out of the ownership of the Taylor family. The eldest son, James Irving Taylor, proprietor of Camp Taylor hotel and the Irving Fur Tannery, had placed a mortgage on the Camp Taylor hotel with a Mr. Montgomery. About 1895 or 1896, Mr. Montgomery foreclosed and took over ownership of all the property of Samuel P. Taylor.

I was present, with my parents, when Mr. Montgomery, his wife and two daughters, with his attorney, Arthur Rodgers, met with Mr. James I. Taylor on the porch of Camp Taylor hotel. This act of foreclosure took legal possession of the entire Taylor holdings in that part of Marin County.

Not only the land title passed on to other owners at that time, but also there occurred a complete extinction of an early colony of New England families where brotherly love had reigned for so many years. Here existed a community where families lived and worked for the betterment of all concerned. "It was more blessed to give than to receive," and "Love thy neighbor as thy self" was part of everyday living.

For many years this atmosphere of days gone by had seemed to have passed into oblivion but the past few years, not only I, but others I know, have again sensed that original warmth of welcome that bids one to return often. The present Park Rangers are cultivating an air of friendliness toward the Park visitors which again

radiates an atmosphere of hospitality which all can enjoy.

The Samuel P. Taylor Pioneer Paper Mill remained idle for twenty-two years. A caretaker Charles Thorpe and his wife occupied the William Taylor residence, across the railroad tracks from the new mill. In 1915, at 3 A.M. a mysterious fire had enveloped the entire mill and surrounding buildings. Twisted machinery strewn among the ashy debris was a grim reminder of the holocaust which destroyed another historical Marin County landmark. The two individuals who dreamed, toiled and sacrificed to build an industry that every one thought impossible were at least spared the heartbreaking experience of seeing their life's work reduced to only a memory of the past.

There still remain a few relics of the days of yesterday. The gouged-out creek embankment where once turned the water wheel of the first mill. Many large cypress trees waving a friendly gesture of their leafy branches in the afternoon breeze, tell one where once the neatly trimmed hedge surrounded the Taylor family residence. A large pile of buttons of every description are now buried beneath a fresh pile of surplus dirt. The red brick sewer where once flowed the water from the pulp vats; a grim cinder pile marks the location of the blacksmith shop and two large pipes filled with concrete still stand where once stood the Taylor wooden bridge. Occasional fruit trees still bloom each spring and a part of the old original road can still be seen where Mr. Taylor plied his oxcarts up over the Bolinas Ridge. The railroad right of way now is a serviceable auto road which leads one to the exact spot where a beautiful bronze marker has been placed by the California State Park Commission, telling the passer-by the history of Pioneer days.

### No Effort Without Error

It is not the critic who counts, nor the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat; who strives valiantly; who errs and may fail again and again, because there is no effort without error or shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who does know the great enthusiasm, the great devotion; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory or defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.



# Youth Defines Patriotism

by Barbara S. Cook

**I**F someone were to ask you "What do you mean by patriotism?" you might give him a number of answers. Patriotism, you might answer, is love of country, love of our flag. Patriotism is duty to my country when I am called. Do you thrill to the sight of the flag flying? Do you think of the symbolism of the thirteen stripes standing for the 13 colonies that sweat blood and tears to start a new nation? And do you think of the 48 stars which symbolize the states which were hewn out of the wilderness to manifest a dream?

I remember the words of our famous forefathers: "Give me liberty or give me death," and "We have not yet begun to fight,"—such words as "One nation, under God indivisible," or "Endowed by their creator with unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

America means to me the cold and hungry winter that Washington and his army spent at Valley Forge. It is the covered wagons and men on foot trudging through the dust and heat to develop new farmland to the west; it is a small group of G.I.'s planting the flag on Iwo Jima, and Ernie Pyle writing home to the news-hungry about their boys; it is the weary soldiers fighting for an ideology in the deep freeze of Korea.

We have a proud past. We have a confused present, and we have an uncertain future.

Youth, today can look back upon our proud past and say, "This is mine, to take for the asking." But most of us feel the unrest in the world today and have a desire for farther horizons. We want to participate in the adventure of sparking the light of patriotism in America again.

It has taken this country just 327 years to accomplish what other, older cultures have been unable to develop in thousands of years. From our bleak beginning, from the starvation days of the first winter, we have risen to be the greatest industrial nation the world has known. We control the most wealth and have the happiest people in the world. Why? Because we began

with the principles of right and of God-given freedom and we have used them to develop a way of living which the world envies.

In order to keep the abundance of our culture we will have to fight to keep our liberties. We cannot let our minds grow soft and let our ideals slump and relax. Our most important job is to learn the lesson that history has written for us and apply them to the job at hand. We cannot rest on the laurels of our ancestors nor is it enough to live just for today.

Youth knows that it is up to their generation to keep our culture and to expand it. It is a harder task than any history has known because it is not a physical one but a spiritual one.

There is already a war going on in the world that is growing in impetus every day. That is the battle to control the minds of men. Ideologies are crying to the underdog "Come to me and I will give you salve for your wounds." Some are saying, "Come to me and I will make you happier." These ideologies are also preaching statism. They say, "Pool our resources and none of us will have to work so hard." Two generations ago it was believed that good was usually accomplished by hard work.

In order to destroy the menace of these ideologies we must take steps now to plant the seeds of liberty for future generations. We don't pretend that we can do it alone. It will take the combined efforts of all of us to bring America around to thinking that our wonderful country can grow and prosper only when we all work toward that goal. It cannot be accomplished by a few.

In order to replant the seeds of liberty we must awaken the *desire* to be free. First we must become aware of our enemies. Then we must saturate ourselves with the lessons of the past. We must cling to the spiritual ideals which made our country great. We must defend the natural rights of man. The rights of each

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## Early American Music

THE content of this information on the subject of Early American Music divides itself easily into three parts: Background, or introduction; our first music; and American Indian music.

It has been said music is "the universal language." We cannot dispute the universal appeal of some music, but in its origin music is racial or national, local or even parochial. While other nations have typical peasant folk songs, perhaps it would be better to say American Composers have given us ten or a dozen musics. This multiplicity of "musics," like its multiplicity of peoples, has been true of America from the first. A conception of the American musical background which embraces only Puritan New England and the Cavalier South is obviously one too restricted. French-Spanish New Orleans, Spanish California, and the Spanish Southwest are in the perspective; so, also, on the Canadian side of the line, French Quebec. Although only recently has the folk lore of any of these regions entered into the art consciousness of America—something equally true of the primitive music of the Negro and the Indian—there were art manifestations to be considered wherever peoples from Europe established themselves in permanent colonies in the New World.

American folk song, in its true sense, can only be derived from Indian or plantation life. The folk music of the American Indians was probably in existence long before the advent of the Colonists, and no doubt the negroes who were brought from Africa in the first slave ship, in 1619, used song as an outlet for their emotions; but recognition of folk music has been a comparatively modern fashion, and it seems more appropriate to discuss it in other than chronological order.

In the folk song that has grown up around Southern plantation life, we find melody, emotion that we can readily understand, and usually simple harmony—in fact all the elements that constitute the

power of folk music in the old world. The chief musical instrument of the plantation, the banjo, is much more advanced than any instrument which we find used by the Indians. It has been charged, however, against the Negro music of the South, that it is not American at all, but African. To this one may reply that although the melodies have been brought by the Africans, or Afro-Americans, the music is distinctly a result of American surroundings.

The African in his native land never brought forth anything akin to the songs of the plantation. It was the life of the cotton field, the cabin, and the river, that gave birth to these expressive musical numbers, and as music is frequently the child of sorrow, the slave life speaks its melancholy in some of these songs. The ecstatic religious vein, far removed from African music, also is heard in many of the measures.

### *Our First Music*

Although English singers and musicians appeared early in the rising cities of Charleston, Richmond and Baltimore, giving operatic performance, and long before such things as personal performances were thought of in the New England capital, Boston, it is a historical fact that earnest musical interest in musical matters was first taken by psalm-singing Puritans. Psalmody was our first music. Musical instruments were few in the pioneer land of New England but they did exist. If there was any systematic and determined opposition to music in 17th century New England, it is believed it came not from the Puritans, but from the Quakers. Music for its own sake was not tolerated by most Puritans and Pilgrims, but was accepted after prolonged discussion and dissention, as an aid to worship. Fashioning a new tune was considered vain and worldly, hence no composers appeared for almost 150 years after the Pilgrims first landed. Hymns, and other sacred music, were rejected, although psalms were allowed to be sung during devotions. Some writers

maintain Puritan music was limited almost solely to the Sunday church services; others contend it was the music of the Sunday services that was restricted! The Puritans being both a musical and a religious people, music had its place on week days; and religion—zealously guarded against worldly intrusion—set the pattern for Sunday. Undoubtedly some were fanatics who believed that the true Christian should hear melodies only within him; individual churchmen stuffed cotton in their ears so as not to hear the music! That there was opposition also to the installation of organs in New England churches, even in the late 1700s, is shown by records of the churches themselves.

At any rate, the Bay Psalm Book (1640) prepared by New England divines, among whom were Welde, Eliot and Mather, has gone into history as the beginning of America's musical literature. An edition of this book, published in 1647, presented crude staves printed from wood blocks, a full line at a time, without measure divisions; and with more than 50 melodies suggested for the singing of the Psalms. It was not until the middle of the 18th century that choir singing began to take the place of crude congregational psalm singing, and there vanished the custom of "lining out" the psalms and hymns, which had its foundation in a scarcity of books; the "lining" consisting of the reading of the text to be sung, line by line, by the minister or the deacon, while the congregation paused in its singing at the end of each phrase, sufficiently long to allow this piece-meal recitation.

A product of the New England psalm world was a man credited with having been the first of America's native composers, William Billings (1746-1800) a self-taught musician who lived and died in Boston. The earliest of his publications "The New England Psalm Singer, or American Chorister" was published in 1770, the year Beethoven was born. Bach had been at rest for 20 years. Billings, of Boston, announced his musical declaration of independence from the restrictions of simplicity in psalm tunes and hymns. He produced what he called "fuguing pieces . . . more than 20 times as powerful as the old slow tunes." He was such a musical enthusiast, wrapped up in the making of melody, that he gave up his business of

tanning to become the first American composer to make music his profession. He was not a good musician for he was too elementary a harmonist and too weak in musical structure. He refused to be daunted by his lack of technique, and, among other things, he turned his talents to the writing of patriotic songs at the time of the Revolution. He wrote the first war songs in America. Two of them became exceedingly popular with the Revolutionary troops. The political agitation of the times prompted him to set the following text to his favorite tune of Chester:

"Let tyrants shake their iron rod,

We'll fear them not,

We'll trust in God;

New England's God forever reigns.

"The foe comes on with haughty stride,

Our troops advance with martial noise;

Their veterans flee before our arms

And Generals yield to beardless boys."

Naturally enough, these words, set to a familiar tune and so thoroughly characteristic of the spirit of the hour, caught the taste of the people. Billings' songs, anthems, hymns, or whatever we may please to call them, went with the soldiers into camp and on the field; they were sung with enthusiasm and served to cheer the drooping spirit and nerve the arm to strike. Perhaps it is enough to recall further that Billings was blind in one eye, had a withered arm, legs of different length, a rasping voice, and slovenly in appearance; but was a true composer in that when he died, on September 29, 1800, there was no money to provide for a tombstone. He is somewhere among the Boston Common's unmarked graves.

There were other early composers, not American born, who lived in America. For instance, a German-born colonist, Conrad Beissel, who made Philadelphia his home, is credited with having contributed the amazing number of 1000 hymns to the Ephrata hymn collection published by Benjamin Franklin in 1730. Another, William Tuckey (1708-1781), came to New York from England in 1753, directed the first (partial) performance of the Messiah in this country in 1770 and among his manifold activities as organist, choir director and concert artist, found time for composition.

John Tasker Howard, historian of American Music, credits not Billings, but Francis



Hopkinson (1737-1791)—America's first Secretary of the Navy, friend of Washington, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence—as America's first composer. We might clarify the record if we say Billings was an early psalmist, while Hopkins wrote secular music. This versatile Philadelphian, (Hopkinson) was a poet, an essayist, a painter, an inventor, and had the technical attainments to write neat and sufficiently well-integrated music. Additional information, regarding Francis Hopkinson, especially of interest to us, I shall quote from "The International Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians."

"He was a member of the 1st class (1757) to receive the bachelor's degree from the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), which later gave him the honorary degrees of M.A. and L.L.D. In 1761 he was admitted to the bar. His first public office was that of Secretary to a conference between the Governor and the Indians of the Lehigh region. In 1759 he was appointed Secretary of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and in 1766 he visited England. In 1772 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Newcastle, and in 1774 was named to a seat in the Provincial Council of New Jersey. In 1776 he resigned all offices that would require allegiance to the British Crown and became a member of the Continental Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was appointed by Congress to 'execute the business of the Navy under their direction.' In 1779 he became Judge of the Admiralty from Pennsylvania and was active in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. According to some authorities he was the designer of the Stars and Stripes. As an amateur musician, he was leader in the musical life of Philadelphia and the center of a group of amateurs and professionals who met at one another's houses and gave subscription concerts in public."

His songs, with harpsichord or piano accompaniment, adhere closely to British models. The best known to posterity remains "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" bearing the date 1759.

#### *American Indian Music*

One must bear in mind that Indian music is not that of a single race, but of many races. Some tribes were quite unmusical,

others were fairly cultivated in the art; some were not poetic in the slightest degree, others produced poets that deserved to become known to the world.

There were over 50 basic linguistic stocks on the American Continent, all of whom were divided into separate tribes. At the present time, the Office of Indian Affairs is dealing with 342 tribes, not including the subtribes. Each had its own legends and presumably its own music.

In 1880 Theodore Baker, a student at Leipsig University, was advised to make the folk music of America the subject for an advanced degree. He accordingly visited the Seneca Reservation in New York State and the Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, transcribing some three score melodies, which he discussed under the following heads: Poetry, vocalization and performance, scales, melodic progressions, rhythm, recitative, notation, and instruments. In 1882 he presented his thesis, which was received with special favor and awarded the highest obtainable grade. Dr. Baker was for many years editor and translator for the music firm of G. Schirmer, Inc., and it is regretted that he never saw fit to translate his own essay from German into English, for it is now out of print. It is the first and one of the most important documents in the field of American Indian Music.

A few individual investigators followed, visiting various Indian tribes, writing and recording a large number of their melodies.

In 1911 the United States Government undertook the work of perpetuating Indian Music by appointing trained investigators to collect the melodies of many tribes, with the aid of a phonograph and place it on permanent record in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Other museums now have similar collections and the material covers very fully the music of Indians in every part of our Country.

American Indian Music has many factors in common with primitive music all over the world and its resemblance to Russian, Chinese and other folk music has often been noted.

Indians sing differently from white men and there has been much discussion of their relative musical abilities. Some hold that the Indian has a far greater developed sense of rhythm than the white man, shown by his ability to beat his drum in one

rhythm while he sings his song in another. Some think that the Indians' scale is far in advance of ours; that his divisions into smaller intervals than we use give him far greater flexibility and expressiveness in his melodies. Some claim that Indians sing in quarter tones. Others believe the irregularity is due to an untrained ear and vocal organ, in view of the fact that they rarely repeat the melody exactly. The savage singer begins in a frenzy of emotion on a high note, falling gradually to a low register, then beginning again at the top in a series of descents. One investigator found that in 820 songs, 67% began with a downward progression, and in 87% the last note was the lowest tone occurring in the melody. We note irregularities of time and rhythm. A short tune may be repeated indefinitely. This practice is also found in oriental music and attains its apotheosis (deification) in Ravel's Bolero. Instruments used by Indians are of two types, pipe and percussion. There are only two melodic instruments, the whistle, made from the wingbone of a large bird, pierced with three holes and capable of playing five shrill tones, and the flute, chiefly used for serenading, during courtship. This is about 18" in length and 1 1/2" in diameter, blown from the end, pierced with 6 holes and capable of playing a complete octave with corresponding overtones. As these instruments are made by guess work, they are of irregular intonation. Of greater importance is the drum, everywhere used to accompany song and dance. It varies in size from tambourine to bass drum, usually about the shape of a snare drum without snares. It is made of hide stretched over a rounded frame, tied with its own thongs and painted with tribal symbols; before using, it is warmed by a fire. I have observed modern latin bands whose drummers warmed their drums with electricity before playing them.

Particularly interesting is the water drum, a small keg partly filled with water of which the pitch may be changed by wetting the skin cover or scraping it dry with the hand, an anticipation of the modern pedal timpani. The American Indian never developed the telegraphic code of drum beats used by African savages to broadcast news, nor did the twanging bow

or the horns of animals suggest musical uses. Dr. Baker quotes Adair's description of an Apache "Harpon," a large banjo-like instrument with eight strings played with a bow held by two men. This instrument is not otherwise known. Other percussion instruments are rattles of various kinds, used by medicine men, and notched sticks.

The social uses of music among Indians were many and varied, with tunes for nearly every act and experience of life, from the morning hymn to the rising sun, to the dream vision of the night. Few Indians make music for its own sake. Every song is associated with some tribal custom, and is used only for the performance of that custom. There is a song for almost everything—friends, enemies, gods, animals, forests, lakes, clothing and sometimes whiskey. As Densmon puts it "The Indians used song as a means of accomplishing definite results." To treat the sick, to have success in war, or in the hunt, to accomplish anything the Indian felt was beyond his power as an individual. Songs are so closely associated with the ceremonies they accompany, that Indians do not like to sing them on other occasions, even when they are showing the white man the songs of their tribe. Property rights of individuals and tribes to their own melodies were jealously guarded and they were only sung on the appropriate occasion. Those received in dreams may generally be sung only by the owners. Some songs may be purchased from their owners, generally with magic power for healing the sick. There are songs praising a man's virtues, his success in war or in hunting or maybe his generosity. White visitors found Indian hosts ready to sing visiting songs but reluctant to render a hunting song unless a hunt were actually in prospect. Music was constantly heard in Indian villages and the accompanying drum was rarely silent, like the radio in an American home.

It may be observed that many devices of the ultra modern composers of the present day have long been employed by Indians — unusual intervals, arbitrary scales, changing time, conflicting rhythm, hypnotic monotony, and a wealth of legend and poetic interpretation of nature. This

(Continued on page 1300)

# History and Legends of American Vegetables

*Mrs. J. Riley Staats*

AMERICAN COLONISTS have been pioneers in a field which is often overlooked in the history of our nation. They have been an important factor in cultivating vegetables, sending them to other countries, and in improving those they received from abroad. The story of the origin of the wide variety of vegetables now grown in American gardens is filled with adventure and humor.

Potatoes were a common article of food among the Indians in North America long before white settlers arrived. Many years, possibly centuries, before Pizzarro made his second voyage to the lands south of Panama potatoes were being cultivated by all the tribes in the Andean uplands and had extended to the West Indies and Virginia. By what indirect routes, or in what strange, crude canoes they reached Roanoke Island no one knows, but they were a common vegetable when Raleigh's first colony arrived in 1585.

The Indians, who at first believed the white men were gods, brought them potatoes for food. Sir Francis Drake, returning from a pirate expedition, stopped by the Virginia colony established by his friend Raleigh. Finding the colonists in dire straits and menaced by Indians, he offered them a ship by which they might return to England. While they were trying to decide whether to remain or to abandon the colony, a mighty storm swept around Cape Hatteras and it was necessary to throw overboard much of the ship's load. Pearls, papers, food and clothing went into the raging tide, but three things were saved; a manuscript describing the country, a map of the country, and some potatoes which weighed down the pockets of one of Drake's sailors. He had been ashore long enough to make friends with a few Croatan Indians, had shared some of their potatoes roasted in the embers, and had bartered for some to carry back to England. By the time the ship reached

Portsmouth the potatoes were in the possession of Drake, who gave them to Raleigh, and they were planted on his estates near Cork. So the so-called Irish potato was really American after all.

Strange and varied are the stories about this prosaic food tuber. When Master Moore, governor of the first colony in Bermuda, was being recalcitrant about delivering the ambergris his men had collected for the London Company, he finally sent the last of it when he received the proper remuneration and some potatoes. Of these he writes, "the first potato rootes, which flourished exceedingly for a time, till by negligence they were almost lost, all but castaway rootes which have so wonderfully increased they are a maine reliefe to all the inhabitants." According to his story those two wonderfully productive potatoes saved them from starvation.

In the far long ago the sweet potato was probably a common morning glory in Central America, and the Indians, discovering that it had an edible root, began to cultivate it. The root, probably only finger size, developed into larger potatoes and eventually was grown in Cuba and from there was shipped to the Virginia colonists. Either the early Virginia planters had better methods of cultivation than we know or were blessed with vivid imaginations, for historian Beverly wrote, "Their potatoes, either red or white, are almost as long as a Boy's leg, and sometimes as long and as big as both the Leg and Thigh of a young Child and much resembling it in Shape." There is at least one instance when sweet potatoes were used for money. Henry Woodhouse, a Virginia planter, leased some land from a London owner for a yearly rental of one hundred oranges, one hundred lemons, and one hundred sweet potatoes. The name of potato comes from the Indian name batata and was first applied to the sweet potato which belongs to a different family than the white potato.

Another sojourner in America is the beet. Long before the Christian era peoples along the shores of the Mediterranean began to use the wild plant as a potherb, using only its large leaves. When the beet was cultivated it began to store more food than it needed and the excess went into the root. The white sugar beet came into use in England first, and colonists brought it to America. With it they brought ideas for its use. One writer says, "The juice of the beet mixt with the oile of bitter almonds, after the heating of it in a saucer, supped or drawne up into the nostrils, doth greatly helpe the stopping of the nose and recovereth smelling." Prevalent among the hearty eaters of the day was the odor of garlic. Another authority writes, "The beete roasted in the embers taketh away the stinking smell and savor of garlic eaten."

The turnip is another southern European vegetable which was brought to America by early settlers. Turnips have been cultivated from the earliest times both for food and medicine. One of the long ago Greeks wrote, "The turnip itself, being stamped, is with good success applied to mouldy or kibed heels; and that also oile of roses boyled in a hollow turnip under the hot embers doth cure the same." Another superstition says, "The brothe of the turnip is good to be poured upon gouty members. It also serveth for scouring oyntmentes, and sopes, for the beautifying of the face and other parts of ye bodie." Gerard, an agriculturist, warned all and sundry to beware of eating turnips which flowered the first year in a manner quite unseemly for turnips. He says, "They are of a degenerate kind called Madneps of their evill qualitie in causing frensie and giddiness of the brayne for a season."

The radish, so common to our American tables, was cultivated in such distant lands and at such a remote time that no one knows how or where it originated. It is believed that the peoples of southern Europe, India, China and Japan ate their leaves, and that, like the beet, they began to store food in their roots when cultivated. At any rate they were bartered back and forth and with them went many legends about their medicinal properties. One worthy physician assured his readers, "The radice quickeneth the wits of the senses.

It also taketh away blacke and blew marks. It helpeth them also that are bitten of a viper or adder. It filleth up with heyre agayne the places that are bared. With the mele of the darnell it wasteth away frickelles. Both in meate and drincke it is good for them that are almost strangled with todstooles."

Another root which we eat in great quantities is the carrot. Early in the sixteenth century it was growing in English gardens so we may assume that some of the dissenting or adventurous English who came to America brought the seeds with them. Related to the Queen Anne's lace, which is really the wild carrot, the garden variety had a feathery top which endeared it to the English ladies of fashion. An author of the day commented, "The carrot hath many winged leaves, some whereof in autumn will turn to fine red or purple; the beauty whereof allureth many gentlewomen oftentimes to gather the leaves and stick them in their hats or heads, or pin them on their arms instead of feathers."

The parsnip, for all it is a great nourisher, as we are told in an old document, is heartily disliked by those who find its peculiar pungence wholly disagreeable. Developed long before the Christian era, it still immediately reverts to the wild state when it is not cultivated. This accounts for the prevalence of the wild parsnip in the eastern United States, where it was brought first. It apparently had medicinal properties in the estimation of the English physicians, who stated, "If a frantic or melancholy man's head be anointed with oil wherein the leaves and roots of the cow parsnip have been trodden, it helpeth him very much; and such as be troubled with headache and the lethargie or sickness called the forgetful evil." It seems to be the first remedy recorded for overcoming absentmindedness. Another doctor asserted, "If a man bee false into a dead sleepe or a swoone, the fumes of the seeds of cow parsnip will waken him again."

Of the root foods mentioned none are native but have been brought here by coincidence, or through the vagaries of the people who settled the new land. The chief root stock which America claims is the Jerusalem artichoke, which was cultivated by the Indians long before the advent of white men. Some call them Potatoes of



Canada because the Canadian Indians used them first. They look very much like sun-flowers but produce underground tubers.

But if this land was lacking in those vegetables which produce tubers underground, it was among the first in a number of vegetables which gave their seed or fruit for man's consumption. Strangely enough more than half of the fruited vegetables which are so familiar today were known only to the American Indians until that momentous voyage of Columbus in 1492.

The bean is one of the many native vegetables which has remained and increased in popularity through the centuries since the Indians dried it for food and used it in ceremonial dances. It also had a broadbean cousin in Europe which was eventually brought to America. The broadbean originated in Southern Asia or North Africa and was cultivated for food as far back as the Stone Age. Many legends and stories about its properties appear in Greek, Roman and Egyptian writings. Settlers brought with them many superstitions about its use. One story says, "Layde to outwardly in manner of playster, it dissolveth swellings and it wasteth away kernells under the ears." It was probably used not so much for these ailments as for a soothing emollient. Another home remedy using beans prescribed, "The meal thereof being tempered with the meal of Fenugreke and Honey doth take away blacke and blew spots which come from dry beating." Also beans were considered a detriment to the growth of the beard. It was the custom to remove the inner flesh and keep the bean skins because one authority states, "The skinnnes of Beans applyed to the place where the hairs were first plucked out, will not suffer them to grow big but rather consumeth their nourishment."

Beans even affected our history in a small way. Scarcely had Captain John Smith landed in Virginia before eager curiosity led him upriver. When the pinnacle reached the falls in the James River it could go no farther, but he wanted to know what lay beyond. While he pondered the portaging problem, Indian Chief Powhatan appeared to turn him back and so invited him to dine before deciding. As they sat together on reed mats the chief

fed him many dishes including, according to his diary, "sodd beans, which eat as sweet as filbert nuts." Under the influence of conviviality and the good food Smith decided to return to Jamestown.

In New England beans were used in voting. For the yearly choosing of assistants in the Massachusetts Bay Colony an old law reads, "the freeman shall use Indian beanes, the white beans to manifest election, the black for blank." Bean caches were found in the burial mounds of the Southwestern Indians. They were placed there, as were the broad beans in Egypt, to feed the departed on their way to the spirit world. Indians called pole beans the walking beans. They believed them to be the gift of the Great Spirit and had many legends about their presentation to the tribes.

In 1634 Roger Williams, writing of the Narraganset Indians, said they called a boiled ear of corn *msickquatash*. Somewhere down the years the later colonists transferred the name to an Indian dish of corn and beans, and we speak of it as *succotash*.

Peas and lentils also came from the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean long before the time of Christ. The ancient Egyptians as well as later sailors carried them on ships as dried food. The Christians hiding in the catacombs in Rome raised them because they were among the few plants which would sprout in the darkness and dampness of their tomb-like abodes. Many a suspected witch in later days owed her life to the peas. A few lentils were placed in a wide bowl of water, and she kept it in swirling motion while a prayer was said, then held it steady. If the lentils came to rest near the edge of the bowl, she was adjudged innocent, for they had no fear of her, but if they crowded together in the center then verily she was a witch.

One native vegetable which originated in Mexico was not so readily accepted north of the border. The tomato was a small fruit when the Spanish padres first saw it with Cortez and carried it back to Spain. The Indians called it *tomatl*, but when it reached France it was called *pomme d'amour*, or apple of love. As Love Apple it was known for almost three hundred

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## Introducing Our Chairmen

**Miss Ruth H. Bennett**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
**National Chairman,**  
**Printing Committee**

MISS BENNETT, a native of the District of Columbia, is a graduate of George Washington University with an A.B. and M.A. degree. She has served as State Regent of D.C., also as State Chairman of Press, Printing, Radio and TV Committees and is currently serving as State Membership Chairman. She is a member of the Margaret Whetten Chapter—is past regent thereof, and has also held most of the chapter offices.



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### *Autumn*

November skies grow dark and gray,  
As Summer days have gone this year,  
And migrant birds no longer stay,  
To sing their songs that bring us cheer.

The winds have blown the trees all bare,  
And left the twisted limbs in view  
To shape fantastic forms up there,  
Where recently the green leaves grew.

The naked trees are strong to stand  
The mighty storms of wind and sleet.  
A battle won! A pattern grand!  
They well withstand the tests they meet.

Through the branches far hills appear,  
And the brown fields are stretched between;  
The naked stones and peaks rise clear,  
As the crops are all gathered clean.

The roughen rocks and jagged peaks  
Are surely earth's long cherished scars  
Of an ancient age, and that speaks  
Of splendor, not a blur which mars.

These patterns seen against the sky  
Are symbols of life here begun.  
Be as stark trees towering high,  
Well rooted, reaching for the sun.

*Estelle T. Condit*

## Wayside Inn Restored

**WAYSIDE INN**, the historic hostelry in South Sudbury, Mass., made famous by the poet Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, will be administered by a Committee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, according to an announcement made in August by William Clay Ford of Dearborn, Mich., president of the Wayside Inn Board.

Named to the Wayside Inn Board were six members of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust: David E. Finley, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston, Mass. and Boca Grande, Fla.; Robert Woods Bliss, Washington, D. C.; H. Alexander Smith, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Hermann G. Place, New York City; and Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y. The officers of the Wayside Inn for the coming year will be Mrs. Crowninshield, president; Mrs. Place, vice president and secretary; and Mr. Carpenter, treasurer. Aurther J. Santry, Boston attorney, was reappointed counsel of the Wayside Inn Board of Trustees, and John A. Saint will continue as manager of the Inn and clerk of the corporation.

Last year the famous old inn was swept by fire. Restoration was begun shortly after the fire, in the course of which hand-hewn beams and timbers were replaced and some late features of the historic structure removed. This phase of replacing old timbers, rebuilding the chimneys with old

brick and replacing old glass was under the direction of Roy W. Baker, a technical specialist in this field who has served in this capacity for some years with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

The Ford Foundation made a grant of \$500,000 in February of 1956 for restoration of Wayside Inn, and to provide for its future maintenance.

"Military and political figures have been well remembered in our historic house museums," commented Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust, "and our organization is happy to add to the list of properties it administers for public benefit one that reflects America's literary and cultural heritage. It is our hope to preserve the atmosphere of an inn which was first licensed more than two centuries ago and served generations of stagecoach travelers and neighboring citizens. The fame that came to Wayside Inn in 1863 with the publication of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem is reflected in the building and its furnishings, and in the careful restoration by the late Henry Ford after he acquired it in 1923."

"The National Trust is pleased to accept the responsibility for completing the restoration of the inn and for administering the property in the future. The structure has great cultural and historic importance," Mr. Howland stated, "which merits our continued efforts in every phase of planning  
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Photo by Henry E. Towle  
Medford Hillside, Mass.

Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass. Before the fire of 1956.



National Trust for Historic Preservation, D. C.

Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass. During restoration in 1957.



## Huntington Library, San Marino, California, Honors Young D.A.R. Award Winners

by Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins

**D**R. JOHN E. POMFRET, Director of the Huntington Library at San Marino, California invited 150 young D.A.R. award winners in California and Nevada, in June, to view the libraries exhibit commemorating the founding of Jamestown in 1607. Each of these students had received the Thatcher Award given each year to Junior American Citizen Clubs for outstanding service or citizenship.

Against the background of rare books, maps and original letters written from Virginia as early as 1608, Dr. Pomfret wel-

comed these young Americans who viewed a first edition of Captain John Smith's "General Historie of Virginia" printed in 1624 with a letter on the flyleaf written in the Captain's own hand.

Mrs. Robert E. Benson, California State J.A.C. Chairman and Mrs. Asa Harshbarger, chapter regent of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter, assisted by Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, National Vice Chairman of the Pacific Coast Division, Junior American Citizens Committee arranged the pilgrimage.



Invitation gathering for the Jamestown in Virginia Exhibit held at the Huntington Library on June 25, 1957, at eleven o'clock in the morning for the Thatcher Award winners of California and Nevada. Included with the children are Mrs. Robert E. Benson, California State Chairman JAC, standing next to Dr. Pomfret, Director of the Gallery. At the extreme left, Miss Dorothy Bowen, the Public Relations Assistant, Mrs. Asa Harshbarger of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter, and Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, National Vice Chairman of the Pacific Coast Division, helped Miss Bowen and Mrs. Benson arrange for this gathering.

### In Memoriam

Word has come of the death in Riverside, California, of Mrs. Sarah J. Gordon, formerly of Caledonia, N. Y., on March 30.

A charter member of Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, Mrs. Gordon would have been 105 years old on April 13, and was, probably, New York State's oldest living member. Until March 7, when she suffered a stroke, she had been able to dress herself, write to numerous friends, and kept up with current events. (Empire State News, May 1957)

## Question Box\*

Sarah Corbin Robert

### On "Interpretations"

**Question.** Should provisions in the bylaws be adhered to explicitly in all cases instead of interpreting them to apply to only normal circumstances?

**Answer.** Bylaws should be so drawn that no interpretation is necessary. No individual or group of individuals can decide what are "normal circumstances." Unless the bylaws themselves prescribe exceptions or exemptions, there can be none. For example, "Vacancies except that of chapter Regent . . ." means exactly what it says, regardless of the number of vacancies that may occur during a term.

**Question.** Do unusual situations dictate interpretations of bylaws by using procedures best adapted to fit the circumstances?

**Answer.** Bylaws should be based upon principles, not upon individual or unusual situations. To follow any other course would create confusion or near chaos, destroy the stability of the organization, and would remove the protection of rights of both members and the organization that bylaws are designed to guarantee. There can be no suspension of bylaws, except such as the bylaws themselves authorize. To illustrate, in every set of bylaws there should be included the provision for changing the meeting day if necessity requires. The following underlined words, "Unless otherwise ordered by the chapter or the board, regular meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday . . .," are the means through which the bylaws provide for their own suspension in respect to a day of meeting. It cannot be changed, however, by the chapter Regent or by any other means than the bylaws specify.

### On Resignations and Vacancies

**Question.** For separate but entirely justifiable reasons five of our chapter officers find it necessary to resign as of June 15 halfway through their term. Our bylaws say that all vacancies except that of chapter

Regent shall be filled by the chapter board. Some members think that so many who resign ought not to take part in choosing their successors. What shall we do?

**Answer.** A member submitting a resignation to take effect at a future date has authority to perform the duties of that office until that date arrives. Any other course would be destructive of the best interests of the chapter. Essential chapter functions must go on. The reason for resigning as of a future date is to enable the organization to make the necessary plans for replacement and to bring about the transition with the least interruption in normal operation. In recent months a number of high ranking governmental officials or cabinet officers have resigned as of a future date, but have continued to function with full authority while their successor was being sought.

**Question.** In filling vacancies, may half a board act for a whole one?

**Answer.** That depends upon the quorum that the bylaws fix for the board. The bylaws should prescribe the smallest number that the chapter is willing to have act officially for the chapter in emergency or at times when attendance may be small. It depends somewhat upon the size and character of the board as to whether a quorum should be less than half. The National Board of Management of the National Society, whose members live in every state and pay their own travel expenses, have a quorum of only seven members. This does not mean that only seven members of so large a board are expected to attend. Normally for all regular meetings the number will be many times seven. It does mean that in time of flood or blizzard, the example, the bylaws authorize as few as seven members to perform the regular functions of the board. Upon the assumption that many more than the required quorum will be present except in real emergency, many chapter boards function successfully with a quorum of less than half the members of the board.

\* Copyright 1957 by Sarah Corbin Robert

*Question.* In case of several resignations at a time, should the Nominating Committee that presented their names for election be called back to propose new names?

*Answer.* No. In our chapters, as in most organizations, the Nominating Committee is a special committee elected to do only what the bylaws prescribe—namely, to present a nominee for each office to be filled at the annual meeting. When it makes its report at the annual meeting its work is finished and it goes out of existence automatically. R. O. R., page 218, says "A special committee ceases to exist as soon as the assembly receives its report."

*Question.* A member invited to fill a vacancy in chapter office for an unexpired term of one year feels that she should have the privilege of a two-year term as do other officers. Should we do anything about this for the sake of harmony in the chapter?

*Answer.* Call the attention of all your chapter members to this answer. The bylaws establish the method of filling vacancies. If a member does not approve of the conditions under which she must fill the vacancy, she has every right to decline to fill it. Having once consented to fill the vacancy, however, she is bound by the rules under which she accepted it. Otherwise the alternative is to resign. If one member filling an unexpired term may extend her term to two years, then every member serving under the same conditions should have a similar privilege. The whole system of electing a full slate of officers every two years would be destroyed. No one member has a right to disrupt a system or practice established for the welfare and progress of the whole body. On the other hand, over and over again an officer who gives the best possible service while filling an unexpired term is later likely to be sought for a full term.

*Question.* Should the name of a member who filled a vacancy in the office of chapter Regent for a short time be omitted from the list of regents printed in the Year Book on the ground that because she has not served more than half a term she should not be counted as having held the office?

*Answer.* No. Any person regularly succeeding to or elected to fill a vacancy in an office actually holds that office. For ex-

ample, it would be ridiculous to say that William Henry Harrison was not President of the United States of America because he died a short time after taking office. In that short time he functioned fully as President. The Year Book may show the exact situation in this way:

1954 Mrs. J. H. Jenks  
1954-56 Miss Edith West

The requirement of serving for more than half a term is recognized as the yardstick for measuring eligibility to succeed one's self in office if the bylaws restrict the number of consecutive terms a member may serve. It has no application to the situation you describe.

#### *Note from Parliamentarian*

By the time this issue of the MAGAZINE is in your hands, my period of service as parliamentarian of the National Society will have terminated in accordance with the agreement under which I accepted appointment in August 1956. At that time, after about four months in which the Society had no National Parliamentarian, I had meanwhile accepted a new professional appointment whose heaviest parliamentary work would develop more than a year in the future. I therefore agreed that if such a limited period of service would be of value to the National Society I could accept appointment to serve until November 1, 1957. Parliamentary service is often engaged for long periods in advance. It will be remembered that in the previous administration, although the term began in April 1953, prior contractual agreements prevented my acceptance of service as parliamentarian for the National Society until July 1954.

The time has gone all too quickly. So much that one would like to have done is unfinished. Because the articles for the MAGAZINE are filed eight or more weeks in advance, this series of articles will include the December issue. At the suggestion of the President General, Mrs. Groves, the January number will carry a single index which will expand the one printed in the May 1956 issue to include the parliamentary articles that I have written during this current administration.

A chapter regent wrote: "Where can I find a simple outline of rules for holding a meeting?" The Handbook of the National Society has included such helps in every edition. The Society must depend upon the individual chapter to make these helps a part of its everyday life. (Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, National Parliamentarian.)

# National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

## Marxism in Christmas Cards

**H**OW MUCH do you plan to spend this Christmas in support of the anti-Christ propaganda expressed in certain greeting cards? It is a matter of public record that the creative arts have been deeply penetrated by Marxist symbolism and crypto-Communist messages. These facts can readily be ascertained by reading Senate and Congressional Reports on the subversive process.

In 1948, the United Press quoted a letter in the "Soviet Literary Gazette," published in Moscow, in which thirty-two leading American writers and painters declared they wanted to share the public duty assigned the "intelligentsia" of the Soviet Union to work to break the chains with which the United States capitalists have shackled creative workers!

One of the signers of this open letter to the Soviets was Philip Evergood (1947, 1948, 1949, 1951 Reports of Un-American Activities in California) who drew one of the Christmas cards on display at the headquarters of the Progressive Citizens of America (1947, 1948, 1949, 1951 Reports of Un-American Activities in California) then at 205 East 42nd Street, New York, New York and also on sale at the Communist Bookstore Workers Bookshop, then at 50 East 13th Street, New York, New York.

Evergood pictured a Christmas tree being carried out of the North Woods in Canada by a French Canadian and a negro woodcutter. (The number of negroes in French Canada is very small; thus the use of the "unrepresentative" example was employed to get over a racial angle.)

A card by Joseph Hirsch (1949 Report of Un-American Activities in California) was an etching of an absolutely naked woman sitting cross-legged on the floor and throwing a naked baby up in the air. This was titled: "Mother and Child." Another card, was a grotesque negro child's



head with a halo, a crown of thorns and pierced hands. The artist knew so little Christian doctrine that he used the Easter symbols to represent Christ at Christmas! A fourth card, "Christmas Carol," was by Robert Gwathmey (1949 Report Un-American Activities in California); it portrayed an Oriental figure strumming a lyre. It is typical to identify the Orient as celebrating Christmas. A fifth card, "The Happy Mothers," was by Chaim Gross (1949 Report Un-American Activities in California). In this drawing, young women with babies in their arms were floating in the air, parallel to the earth below, implying that the only happy mothers were dead. The sixth of the series was by Paul Strand (1948, 1949 Reports Un-American Activities in California). This was "Toward the Sugar House, Vermont 1944." There was absolutely nothing Christmas-like about it.

Of the six artists who made this series in 1947, the following five are listed as sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, which in turn was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (1949,



1951 Reports Un-American Activities in California), held in New York, New York, March 1949: Hirsch, Gross, Gwathmey, Evergood and Strand, the latter two having more than twenty citations each in the California Legislature's Reports on Subversive Activities.

So the radical Marxist invasion of the Christmas card field was established. For several years after, a New York City department store near Christmas advertised "The American Artists' Group," among them Adolph Dehn (1948, 1949), the late John Taylor Arms (1948), C. E. Burchfield (1948) and Georges Schreiber (1948), whose citations can be found in the California Reports of Un-American Activities for the years indicated.

The winner of the Hallmark Art Award for Christmas Cards in 1952 was Anton Refregier (1947, 1948, 1949, 1951 Reports Un-American Activities in California). Regardless of this record, he received \$2,000 prize money for a weirdly designed tree with a (Picasso) dove in suspension above it. (This, too, is a sly introduction of Communist symbolism for "Peace.") A further use to which this contest was put was the country-wide exhibition of the 100 best cards; the admission fee was given to UNESCO.

The nadir of bad taste was reached by Brentano's Book Stores, Inc. in 1953 when they sent out a brochure, which the writer has, advertising their "mischievous" Christmas cards. Just what is "mischievous" about the Feast of Christmas was not explained. But the cards were plainly sacreligious in that they showed a drunk on the back of a speeding coach; a quartet of drunks singing carols; and even Santa Claus with a big glass of brandy.

By this time, public opinion was beginning to sense something repugnant in the Christmas card business. The New York World-Telegram & Sun's Murray Robinson was complaining about the Christmas cards put out by the Museum of Modern Art (one of which pictured a starved-looking deer, half-skinned with his "innards" showing like those of a dollar alarm clock). Ben Shahn (1949 Report of Un-American Activities in California) was included in the show; also, as late as this Spring, he had a show at Freedom House, New York City.

Famous columnist, Bob Considine, ran an article in 1953 on bringing Christ back on Christmas cards "where He is having as much trouble finding room as His family did in that inn at Bethlehem some years ago."

Herbert A. Philbrick around this time also wrote an article in his daily column: "Even Santa Claus Gets into Propaganda Act." Mr. Philbrick exposed how the Christmas issue of the Communist Daily Worker provided an excellent illustration of the Communist use of "slogans" at Christmas; how the front page showed Santa Claus, brush in hand, changing a "Merry Christmas" sign to read "Jobs and Homes;" how in California a "Children's Carnival for Peace and Brotherhood" was advertised as a Christmas and Chanuka Celebration; how the People's Artists announced a "Christmas Eve Hootennany;" how Camp Midvale advertised a "Christmas and New Year's Weekend;" and how the Daily Worker asked its readers to send "amnesty" Christmas cards to "political prisoners," etc.

By December 1955, the Communist Daily Worker was advertising a package of "holiday season's greeting cards" (note careful omission of the word "Christmas" in the Marxist's determination to avoid "Christological" references), in which such artists as Rockwell Kent (1948, 1949, 1951 Reports Un-American Activities in California), Anton Refregier, etc., were mentioned. The Daily Worker pointed out that the cards said "Season's Greetings" and reflected the themes of peace and brotherhood.

Leon Racht, columnist for the Hearst publications, also exposed the artists mentioned in the previous paragraph as fellow-travelers not unwilling to cash in on this sacred season. He suggested it might be well to shuffle through Christmas cards to see if they bear any of the names given. "They are not greetings but a desecration of one of the holiest days of the year," he concluded.

Again, Murray Robinson protested against "novelty" Christmas cards. He had been sent a set by some greeting card company, and when he opened one card, his finger was caught in a mousetrap! He finished with the plaintive hope: "Wish somebody would stop 'em from putting

mousetraps in Christmas cards. Mousetraps and comic poetry."

Nor is this conspiracy to put over the Marxist socialist message even on our most sacred Holy Day confined merely to the United States. In 1955, from Auckland, New Zealand came word that New Zealand has virtually banished "pagan" Christmas cards in what the islands' printers describe as a "revolution" in public demand. "Cards which have nothing to do with the spiritual side of Christmas are gone from the market."

Finally, there is the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). For several years, UNICEF put out Christmas cards to make money for its activities. That UNICEF promoted Christianity not at all, but served Moslem and Buddhist with equal blandness, is well known. Pakistan children playing, as depicted on one of these cards, had no connection whatever with Christmas. In 1957, UNICEF has apparently shifted gears. Of a set of ten cards, UNICEF will put out one which says "Joyous Christmas" and carries a picture of a mother and child; but it is not THE MOTHER AND CHILD.

When you choose your Christmas cards, be alert to any outright or concealed technique indulged in to convey a clandestine Marxist message. Let us remember that Christmas is a Christian observance of the birthday of Jesus, the Christ.

Contributed by Mrs. Henry Deland Strack.

### *The Mayflower Compact*

It was a murky, dreary morning in November 1620, when the discontented and wearied passengers on the Mayflower were commanded to attend a meeting in the skipper's cabin on the poop deck. Stormy weather and their badly damaged ship had forced them to anchor off these unfriendly shores, rather than to attempt to go south to Virginia, where they had originally hoped to settle. For weeks they had been buffeted by storms, sickened by stale food, and now discouraged by the dark prospects of founding a colony on the bleak stretch of land facing them.

This fateful morning they were determined to go ashore at all costs. Any land, even as forbidding as this appeared to be, was better than remaining on this crowded,

leaky vessel. They were in no mood to listen to any oratory or political discussions. They would be fortunate indeed to survive, without taking any particular thought as to their type of government.

The threat of open rebellion among a number of the men in the group had forced its leaders to take united action before they left the ship. The skipper of the Mayflower, with its 102 passengers crowded with their personal effects, into a small sailing vessel of 180 tons displacement, had been faced with possible mutiny for much of the voyage. Many single men had openly declared that upon arrival, they would be free to work and fend for themselves, and would no longer slave as they had done for the wives and children of other men.

Who were these 102 passengers, who had set sail for this new land, armed with little more than hope for the future and faith in their God? They had come from three distinctly different classes and backgrounds—classes observed strictly in England where the first Saints in the group had originated, and from Holland where they had later located and lived for eleven years. There were forty Saints, including their families, a group essentially belonging to the Separatists who differed with the High Anglican Church of England on many vital issues. The remainder of the group were known as Strangers, comprising freemen, hired hands and indentured servants. This latter group were not personal servants, but had been brought along by their masters to do the manual labor.

Two thirds of this group were not seeking the goals of the Separatists but were interested solely in the economic opportunities offered by the new world. Much of the increased rebellion that arose at the sight of land, was based upon their lack of common interests. There had been no one in command of the expedition. The Captain had been in command of the vessel, but now that they were preparing to go ashore, the lack of common principles and organization became a real threat to their survival. It would indeed be a tragedy if, after all of their privations and sacrifices, they should face disunity, when they needed each other's help so desperately.

Faced with the possibility of their group dissolving the moment they landed on

shore, they turned to their only source of wisdom, their faith in God and in their church. They believed in church organizations, in leadership by learned men, and in the guidance of the Spirit. In this supreme moment of danger, they conceived of establishing a civil society along the lines of their church government, where each was equal with his brother in the sight of God. They would draw up and live by laws that would grant justice and equality to every one, regardless of his former status. They firmly believed that with equality of opportunity would come a sufficient degree of personal responsibility to insure the working success of the undertaking.

Crowded into this little cabin, impatient to land and face the difficulties they knew were in store for them, they were asked to listen to the reading of a declaration of their joint intention to establish in this new land justice and equality for every member of their group. This they knew to be a very large order, even in a well established society. To attempt such ideals in a new land, inhabited only by unfriendly Indians, with no protection from the elements except what shelter they could build with logs, with no food except what they could raise on barren soil sprayed with salt water, was no light undertaking. And yet they all realized that they were committed to this enterprise, and that its success depended equally upon each of them. The following declaration was read to them:

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, . . .

"Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia. Doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant, & combine our selves together into a Civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and fram such just & equal lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good

of ye Colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness wherof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye :11: of November, in ye year of ye reign of our soveraigne Lord king James of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano: Dom. 1620." (Spelling, etc., as in photographic copy from original Bradford manuscript in Massachusetts State Library.)

After this reading came the pause of realization. No one wanted to be the ruler of this band of frightened people, but each one had been made to see the full import of his personal responsibility. Instead of a ruler, these Pilgrims were going to be ruled by principals, self applied. And how was this civil state to be administered? By the common consent of the governed, after due discussion of every problem that arose.

Without realizing the import of their actions, they had held, all unwillingly, the first town meeting in America, and had agreed to live under a set of laws that would grant every individual justice and equality. Every adult member signed this simple declaration of faith in themselves, and in their ability to live together with justice and individual freedom.

These brave settlers did not live happily ever after. The first winter reduced their number to fifty. Sickness and exposure took a heavy toll. The Indians molested them, and made their barest existence a constant hazard. And yet they elected during their first year John Carver as their Governor. He was the first Colonial Governor to be elected in the new world by common consent in an open election by free men. While the rigors of a New England winter increased their sufferings, compared to the milder climate of Virginia, these Pilgrims were free from the colonial government and Anglican Church already established by the settlers in Virginia. Their greatest disappointment, that of not reaching Virginia, was perhaps their greatest asset. They were forced to make a greater effort to survive in this wilderness, where they had no neighbors and no government protection. But in their survival, they set a pattern of democratic processes that fired the hope of independence throughout the world.



What a shining example they have given us of spiritual fervor and steadfastness! When we compare our lives with theirs—our luxuries and opportunities with their hardships and perils—we should take new courage from their lives and pledge our constant devotion to our constitutional form of limited government. Our heritage of freedom was made possible only by their spiritual vision and their sacrifices.

### *The United Nations Covenant on Human Rights*

Any provision for human rights within the framework of the United Nations is a contradiction in both terms and purpose. The structure of this organization is such that in order to establish and implement a world wide program of uniform rights for every individual, a member nation would be forced to renounce its sovereignty to the point of accepting government by international treaty as a substitute for its own constitution. The execution of such treaties would place the daily lives of its citizens under international supervision.

The concept of the all-powerful state is contrary to our principles of justice and morality as we have achieved them in a representative, decentralized government. Under a centralized government, every human right, whether it be economic, social, cultural, political or civil, must of necessity be granted by the state and administered through office holders. We of the Western world, with our Christian convictions, believe that man's inalienable rights were given him by God, and cannot be taken from him by any government or by any individual.

In 1946, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations established a Commission on Human Rights, composed of eighteen members, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as Chairman. Among these members were delegates from predominantly socialist states, such as Byelorussia, Great Britain, Egypt, France, India, The Russian Ukraine, Russia proper and Yugoslavia. These eighteen delegates, appointed and not elected, were instructed to formulate into articles the basic principles of human rights and freedoms. These were later incorporated into the Declaration of Human Rights and accepted by the General

Assembly on December 10, 1948. As a proclamation of principles it carried no legal responsibility for its execution.

In conjunction with this Declaration, the Commission on Human Rights has undertaken the writing of the Covenant, to be composed of specific measures, which the member nations would be obligated to implement, since they would carry with them the force of international law. This effort was contrary to the letter and the spirit of the United Nations Charter, which, in Article 2, Sub-paragraph 7, gives every member nation the following assurance of sovereign jurisdiction over its own domestic affairs. "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter."

This Covenant of Human Rights has not been accepted by our own Government, because, we do not believe that our own freedoms guaranteed by our Bill of Rights, can be improved upon by international law, or that we can impose our own freedoms upon other nations by such treaties and conventions as are proposed by this Covenant.

In as much as the Declaration of Human Rights carries no legal responsibility, and the Covenant has been rejected by our Government, why discuss either?

The Covenant of Human Rights deserves the closest scrutiny for the simple reason that it is the continuing expression of a powerful machinery, in operation since 1946, to compose a body of treaty law that can slowly but permanently undermine our constitution, whether or not we voluntarily adopt it.

To understand how this Covenant could operate to deprive us of our present freedoms, while it promises us ever greater ones, it is necessary to remember that the individual right, for instance, to own property, or to vote in a free election (known as self-determination) is effective only in the relationship between the individual and his local government. This right has always been zealously guarded as a matter for local jurisdiction. What the Covenant is offering is a form of super-national supervision of this relationship

between the local government and the citizen. To exercise this world wide supervision, each government must centralize its powers in order to execute the rulings of this world body. As an example: President Truman ordered the government seizure of the steel plants during the Korean war which were on strike. This act was interpreted by many United Nations supporters as necessary to prosecute the United Nations war in Korea. Fortunately the Supreme Court ruled that this seizure was unconstitutional. Many have since wondered if the present Court, in view of its recent decisions, would have made a similar ruling. This is an illustration of how any government can use the United Nations as a pretext for the use of increased power.

Our free economy offers us the principle of private property ownership as a guarantee of the sanctity of the home, free from Government intrusion, not because one is necessarily a landlord, but because the property in which we live is owned by some individual, or group of individuals, and is therefore, protected by our Constitution from either entrance or seizure by government agencies. It is because of this protection that the principal of private ownership of property has been made the keystone of our personal freedoms, as contrasted with government ownership.

As of now, the Commission on Human Rights has recorded its belief that any individual should have the right to own property alone, or with other individuals, subject to local and state jurisdiction, which in the case of a socialist nation, would carry no guarantee of personal freedom from government entrance or seizure. After its 418th meeting and during its tenth session extending from February through April 1954, the Commission agreed to adjourn indefinitely (*sine die*) the consideration of including an article on property rights in the draft covenant. To date, there has been no definite article agreed upon in the hearings.

The confiscation of the Suez Canal, which was the property of the Suez Canal Company, was a violation of the principle of private property ownership. In all the combined efforts to solve this situation, not one voice has been raised for the dead principle of private property ownership,

either by individuals or incorporated groups. This strange apathy regarding Nasser's assumption of power to cripple the economics of the Middle East and Western Europe, arises from the fact that the United Nations, to which all the affected nations have appealed for a solution, has never believed in, or declared itself for the principle of private property ownership. The President's program for the Middle East is to be consonant with the spirit and the letter of the United Nations.

The right of self-determination, one of the principles all Americans were told would be established by fighting both world wars, has never been included in the Covenant. As of January 24, 1957, this subject was once more postponed for consideration until the next session. The Poles were promised self-determination after the defeat of Germany, but the Conferences of Teheran and Yalta promised and guaranteed Russia, neighbor nations friendly to her form of government. Once more the Poles, under Russian domination, were given a so-called free election on January 20, 1957. Any who dared to express his opposition to the Communist candidates by voting for someone of his own choice, faced a sentence of hard labor, or possibly death.

The Commission is now entering its eleventh year of discussions on the principles of human rights and freedoms. While the Covenant is not yet formulated completely, it is approaching more and more and more the socialist form of centralized government. In spite of every legal measure, such as a Constitutional Amendment (still defeated) to prevent the creation of a super-state, it is becoming more and more of a reality, due to the acceptance by the average American, of many of the United Nations' objectives.

If we are ever to regain our freedoms and our decentralized form of government as expressed in states rights, we must retrace our steps back through this maze of articles, conventions and treaty law, which now threaten us by their eventual acceptance, and to restore the sovereign jurisdiction over our own national interests. This is the lesson to be learned by studying the Covenant on Human Rights. The continuing efforts of the Commission

(Continued on page 1299)

## With the Chapters

**Gaviota, Long Beach, Los Cerritos, Susan B. Anthony and Western Shores** (Long Beach, Calif.) sponsored an impressive flag-raising ceremony March 22nd, conducted by Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C.A.R., at Houghton Park. The flag, presented to the five Long Beach Chapters by Representative Craig Hosmer, had flown over our Nation's Capitol on Washington's Birthday.

Dr. Reuben F. Pieters, President of Long Beach Recreation Commission, accepted the flag on behalf of the city from Lillian Weller, Honorary National President, N.S.C.A.R., of Long Beach. Lon E. Peek, II, also of Long Beach, Jr. National Chairman of Chronological History and State Chairman of Conservation, presided at the program and introduced the honored guest, Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, N.S.C.A.R., Church Hill Plantation, Va. Mayor George M. Vermillion gave Mrs. James a key to the city. The Jordan High School R.O.T.C. presented the colors, and the Jordan High School band played several military airs. Other members of the Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C.A.R., who participated in the program were Barry Brockman, Junior President, William J. Gillis, Jr., Barbara Wertz, Arthur Diener, Carol Radcliffe, Barbara and Suzanne Gillis who placed a wreath in memory of Eliza Donner Houghton and Sherman Houghton, early pioneers. The benediction was given by Mrs. Stanley Houghton, daughter-in-law of the pioneer Houghton family.

Among the distinguished C.A.R. officers attending the ceremonies were Mrs. Harold P. Thompson, National Vice President; Mrs. John O. Pfahl, Honorary National Vice President; Mrs. William T. Johnson, Calif. State President; James Oral Boyce, Jr., National Vice President; Mrs. William R. Saenger, National Senior Vice Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, Senior State Treasurer; and Mrs. Russell M. Brouger, State Parliamentarian.

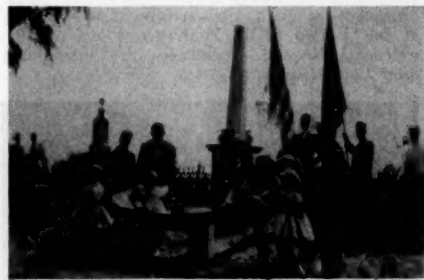
Virginia (Mrs. Earl A.) Swenson  
Press Relations Chairman

**Carrollton** (Carrollton, Mo.) is proud to announce that on June 2, 1957, we dedicated a marker at the grave of Revolutionary Veteran Anthony Thomas. The grave is in the Thomas-Buck cemetery on the farm of a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Leslie W. Corder, one of our members.

Anthony Thomas was born in Maryland on July 4, 1759, the son of Notley and Rebecca (Griffith) Thomas. In 1817 he, with his wife, Lucy (Cissell) Thomas, and their eleven children settled east of Waverly, Mo., where he died April 17, 1825. In the same small family burial plot are buried the veteran's wife; his sons, John Dennis and Samuel; and daughters, Susanna, Elizabeth (Galbraith), and Rebecca (Buck); as well as two grandsons and one granddaughter.

The group was welcomed by Mrs. Hudson Cooper, Chapter Registrar, acting for Mrs. James Smith, Regent, who was unable to attend. The Waverly Legion Post No. 580, led by Commander Kenton Groves, assisted; and Dr. H. P. Callaway,

a descendant of the Revolutionary veteran, gave the address. Miss Linda Sproul sang the Star-Spangled Banner, and Miss Rebekah Perry, a descendant, placed a wreath on the grave. Four little descendants, Judy and Carolyn Buck (three "greats"), Susan Perry (four "greats"), and Nancy K. Callaway (five "greats"), unveiled the white marble marker bearing the inscription, "Anthony Thomas, Maryland, Good Regiment, Flying Camp, Rev. War, July 4, 1759, April 17, 1825." The Rev. W. P. Grossman gave the benediction, and Mr. Dale Lageman sounded taps.



Unveiling of the marker at grave of Anthony Thomas, veteran of American Revolution. Participating are Judy Buck, Carolyn Buck, Susan Perry, and Nancy K. Callaway, descendants of the veteran.

The cemetery where this veteran lies is located one-fourth mile east of Waverly, Lafayette Co., Mo., on Highway 65. The plot was laid out, and the old iron fence which still stands, was erected by the Revolutionary Veteran's oldest son, John Dennis Thomas, a veteran of the War of 1812.

About two hundred guests attended, the weather cooperated, and the occasion was a proud and happy one for Carrollton Chapter.

Dorothy H. Corder Cary (Mrs. H. McKay)

Regent

**Major William Thomas** (St. Mary's City, Md.), only one in Southern Maryland, is based at Maryland's first capital, and has members in five counties, Baltimore and Washington. We gave forty-four Good Citizenship medals, covering all schools in St. Mary's County, also six history medals. Our J.A.C. Chairman, Mrs. John Dent, added seven new clubs and tied for second and third places in National J.A.C. Poster contest. She received Award of Merit from Maryland State Society for outstanding work among youth.

Our members worked diligently this year on fourteen committees, contributing to Approved Schools, National Defense, genealogical records, occupational therapy and Indian scholarships. Gave flags and welcome cards to five new citizens naturalized at La Plata. During Constitution Week, had window displays and general observance throughout St. Mary's County. We do much community service work and have excellent D.A.R. publicity in local papers.

In July 1956 and 1957, Mrs. Arthur Woodydy arranged ceremonies at Habre de Venture, at

grave of Thomas Stone, Signer of Declaration of Independence, when Mrs. Louis Kuhn, Regent, conducted memorial ritual "in grateful recognition of services of Thomas Stone. In honoring him, we also pay tribute to all heroic men and women who have served our republic with integrity and devotion, and we dedicate ourselves anew to faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited." Local speakers invited us to participate in Charles County's Tercentenary in 1958. We then visited Smallwood's Retreat, home of General William Smallwood, Revolutionary Commander of Maryland's troops, where Washington, John Hanson and other patriots discussed the new republic. After similar ceremonies in 1956, we visited other historic Charles County homes including Mulberry Grove, birthplace of John Hanson who, as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled," welcomed General Washington to Philadelphia after Cornwallis surrendered.



Major William Thomas Chapter and guests visit "Smallwood's Retreat," home and burial place of Maj. Gen. William Smallwood, Charles County, Md. Mrs. Louise Kuhn, Regent, in center, standing on steps. Mr. Kuhn and Miss Mary Margaret Day McIntyre, Regent of Baltimore Chapter, seated in front on right. July 6, 1957.

We will celebrate our 42nd Anniversary in October at St. Mary's Seminary.

Alice Roberts Kuhn (Mrs. Louis C.)  
Regent

Jennie Wiley (Kermit, W. Va.). As a part of the celebration of 50 years of progress in the town of Kermit (population 850) which is located on the border of the Billion Dollar Coal Fields of Southern West Virginia, our chapter (established 1949) presented a 5 x 7 nylon flag to the Kermit Graded School at the dedication of its modern cartwheel type building which is said to be the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi River.

At the May 11, 1957 meeting of the Southern District Conference of the West Virginia Daughters, the school children responded with a patriotic dramatization and review of the thirteen original colonies and the thirty-three presidents of the United States. Entitled "Hail to the Chief," the program highlighted significant facts concerning the origins and functioning of constitutional government in the United States of America.

Jessie Baker, Press Chairman

Los Altos (Los Altos, Calif.). In September 1956, Constitution Week was proclaimed by Mayor Adkinson and the Los Altos News carried items of the Bill of Rights. An Indian program was given by Mrs. Lenard Byler in October, which showed much research on the west coast Indian.

Movies were shown of the D.A.R. schools and clothing was collected and shipped. In November, the Crown Zellerbach Paper Company showed movies and gave a lecture on the conservation of lumber and trees in the Western States.

Mrs. L. V. Chaplin, Registrar, gave her usual fine program on "How To Hunt For Ancestors" in January 1957. In February the Army-Navy wives and husbands gave a musical tea, taken from Stephen Vincent Benet's "Westward Star"; music and readings were by students of Stanford University and the program was implemented by Mrs. Karl Rohrer and Mrs. Harold Sherman. Mrs. G. S. H. Galloway and her delegates, Mrs. Harold Sherman and Mrs. Stanley Partridge attended State Conference in San Francisco in March, where Mrs. Partridge was one of the marshalls. Our chapter won first place in California for programs and second place at National Headquarters, where the programs were taken by Mrs. W. R. Kidder in April. Our March meeting was a program on pioneer religion by Mrs. A. N. Caldwell.

A bronze D.A.R. marker was placed on May 16th on the grave of Captain Robert Paisley, Revolutionary War patriot from North Carolina, in Logan County, Kentucky by Mrs. (S. N.) Silva Wilson Partridge in memory of her ancestor. Mrs. Owen Mosely and Mrs. J. Wells Vick from the Russellville Chapter of Kentucky, were in charge of the dedication.



Mrs. J. S. H. Galloway, Regent, presents the National Society's ROTC Medal to Cadet Donald H. Gage at Stanford University, May 23, 1957. Cadet Gage was selected to receive this award on the basis of his outstanding record as an Air Science student and his leadership potential as a future Air Force Officer. Mrs. Galloway is escorted by Major William R. Stobille, Jr., Commandant of Cadets.

Our chapter gave 279 General Mills coupons to Tamassee in 6 months; 211 books to Veterans Hospital, Menlo Park; Red Cross bedding repaired for 33 complete sets; an old American Flag with the states represented given to State of Washington; an old American silk flag sent to Junior Museum in San Jose, California; a microfilm of 1900 names of land grants given to S.A.R. Library in San Francisco through Miss Marcia Brunner, State Registrar; 1 microfilm each of the February reading of Benet's "Westward Star" and 3 copies of the April programs sent to National Headquarters in Washington, D. C.; 3 books on genealogy sent to National Headquarters Library.

In June 12 students received awards from us and were given a picnic with parents. At last meeting, Colonel Robert N. Hicks gave a talk on the American Flag and Major General W. P. Shepherd



gave a talk on the Girard incident and why these things make such a stir.

Mrs. G. S. H. Galloway, *Regent*

Mrs. Stanley N. Partridge, *Vice Regent*

**Ononta Park** (South Pasadena, Calif.). In keeping with the best traditions of the D.A.R. in fostering love of country and knowledge of its institutions, our Chapter's high light of the year was the giving of 700 copies each of the Bill of Rights and the American's Creed to students of the South Pasadena Junior High School at the conclusion of Bill of Rights Week. In addition, they gave large copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, to be framed by the wood working class. These donations were given in memory of their immediate past regent, the late Mrs. R. J. Wig. Mr. Wig and members of his family, Mrs. Paul C. Barnard, Chapter Regent, Fred Romero, Student Body President, and Mr. William L. Ullom, Principal, participated in the ceremony.



Left to Right: Mrs. Paul C. Barnard; Mr. R. J. Wig; Mr. William L. Ullom; and Fred Romero.

For its Christmas program, the Chapter enjoyed readings about Christmas customs in Colonial times by Mrs. William C. Rowse and "California Christmas in Old Spanish Days" read by Mrs. McClarty Harbison and written by Mrs. George Gibbs Kane. In addition, there was an ingathering for California Indians of canned goods and money.

To emphasize national defense and the need for civilian volunteers, a report was given by Captain Brock of the Pasadena Filter Center at the January meeting.

Conservation was stressed at an evening meeting in March by a movie and talk given by Mrs. O. M. Stultz, Director of the Audubon Center of Southern California.

At the April meeting, the Good Citizen Pin was given to Sherilyn Cutler, a top student and secretary of her class at South Pasadena High School.

At a Mother and Daughter Banquet in May, Mrs. Victor J. Pollock, Good Citizenship Chairwoman for the Chapter, presented to Virginia Tripodes the D.A.R. Home Maker Award, a silver thimble, for outstanding ability in making and designing clothes.

In June, two D.A.R. History Awards were given, one to David Hodgkinson and one to Anne David of the South Pasadena High School.

The Chapter year concluded with installation of the Kankakee Woman's Club; Mrs. L. K. Member.

Mrs. A. M. O. Smith  
*Press Chairman 1956-1957*

**Schuyler Colfax** (South Bend, Ind.). On Friday, June 14, 1957, as part of its Flag Day observance, our chapter dedicated a marker at the site of the grave of Margaret Replogle Roof, wife of Revolutionary soldier Peter Roof, in City Cemetery, South Bend, Indiana. The brief ceremony was arranged and presided over by Mrs. Adam L. Marks, retiring chapter Historian, shown fifth from the left in the picture. Mrs. Ward C. Suttle, retiring Regent, is sixth from the left in the picture.



The new Regent, Mrs. J. Merritt Schwalm, third from the left, presided at the traditional Flag Day luncheon which followed the ceremony. The luncheon, held at the Y.W.C.A. residence, South Bend, features annually a program prepared and presented by Pierre Navarre Society, Children of the American Revolution. Miss Susan Maurer, new Junior President, arranged the program for which Miss Shari Busse, retiring Junior President, was mistress of ceremonies. Miss Busse opened the program with a patriotic reading on the Meaning of Flag Day, and this theme was carried out by the other participating members in readings and American music.

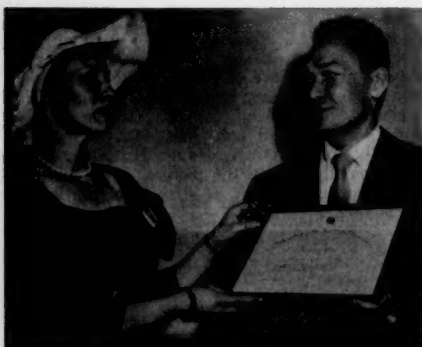
A duet by Charlotte Jardine, flutist, and Susan Burkhalter, clarinetist; a cornet solo by Douglas May; and a piano solo by Louise Wisman comprised the musical part of the program. Patriotic readings were given by Florence Wisman, Lynn Meeks and Robert Meeks. Group singing of the C.A.R. song, accompanied by Kathryn May, closed the program. Mrs. Earl May, retiring Senior President had general charge of the program.

Also in attendance at the dedication service were several members of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Helen Hobbs (Mrs. M. A.)  
*Chapter Press Chairman*

**White Plains** (White Plains, N. Y.). An Award of Merit given by our chapter, was presented on May 20, 1957, to Mr. Herbert Philbrick "in grateful recognition of constructive activity directed toward the preservation of our Constitutional Republic and expressed devotion to a high concept of American citizenship." Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Vice Regent and a member of the chapter presented the Award at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Ronald Garney, 65 Soundview Avenue.

Mr. Philbrick, author of *I Led Three Lives*, said in accepting, that there is still in the United States today, a great deal of apathy, complacency, and indifference. He also added that the Communists capitalize on this indifference by utilizing every opportunity to advance the "cause of



Courtesy of White Plains Reporter Dispatch  
Mrs. William O'Donovan, Regent, and Mr. Herbert Philbrick.

Socialism." Mr. Philbrick completed his acceptance by praising the D.A.R. for its educational program to keep the American heritage before the American people.

Mrs. William L. O'Donovan, *Regent*

**Kankakee** (Kankakee, Ill.) celebrated a very happy and memorable event on the afternoon of July 12, when Mrs. D. P. Scott, a D.A.R. for 56 years, was presented a fifty-year pin at a tea given in her honor. The ceremony took place in the Historical and Arts Building in Governor Small Memorial Park, the birthplace of the first Regent of the Kankakee Chapter, the late Mrs. Mable Small McKinstry.

The presentation of the pin was made by the Regent, Mrs. Delbert Sellers, who spoke of Mrs. Scott's long and active participation in the local Chapter. Mrs. Scott, who joined the Chicago Chapter in 1901, transferred her membership to the Kankakee Chapter to become a charter member when this chapter was organized in 1922. She served as Regent from 1928 to 1930.



Mrs. Sellers introduced long-time friends and representatives of organizations to which Mrs. Scott belongs. They included Mrs. Percy Ball, Registrar; and Mrs. Vivian, past Regent of the Aurora Chapter; Miss Pauline Eggen of the Louis Joliet Chapter; Mrs. Albert Nehf, President of the Kankakee Woman's Club; Mrs. L. K. Buell, President of the Minerva Club; Mrs.

Thomas Baird, President of the Kankakee County Historical Society; also Mrs. Charles Wertz of the Thimble Club, one of the oldest groups in Kankakee. Mrs. Wertz with Mrs. Francis Tait and Mrs. Lula Rice represented the First Baptist Church as the oldest members and where Mrs. Scott has been a member and the organist for many years. Both Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Wertz were presented honorary memberships in the Kankakee Woman's Club several years ago and the 1957-1958 Woman's Club yearbook is to be dedicated to Mrs. Scott.

The members of the Kankakee Chapter were indeed happy and proud to honor one who has for so many years been a loyal Daughter.

Mrs. Fannie Still, *Press Chairman*

**American Liberty** (Washington, D. C.) is proud to report marking the graves of three illustrious Marylanders.

On Wednesday, June 5, 1957, undaunted by a pouring rain, a group of District of Columbia Daughters, including Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent, members of her board, National Officers and members of American Liberty Chapter journeyed to Cambridge, Maryland, to attend the dedication of bronze markers placed by American Liberty Chapter at the graves of three Revolutionary statesmen: Governor John Henry, Honorable Robert Goldsborough, and Henry Steele.



Left to Right: Mrs. Samuel Byrn; Rev. Alan Whatley; Mrs. P. D. Gold, Regent of Dorset Chapter; Mr. Henry Spence; Mrs. Agnes McAllister; Senator Geo. L. Radcliffe; Col. F. J. Atwood; Mrs. John G. Hawes; and Mrs. J. Lockwood Shepherd.

Mrs. Pleasant D. Gold, Regent of Dorset Chapter of Maryland, conducted the service; Mrs. Calvin Harrington, past Regent, and Mrs. S. L. Byrn, Sr., Chaplain, taking part. The dedication was made by Mrs. John G. Hawes of American Liberty Chapter, a descendant of the three statesmen.

Former Senator George L. Radcliffe of Maryland, President of the Maryland Historical Society, gave a short account of their patriotic services. Governor Henry was a member of the Continental Congress, first senator with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and later governor of Maryland. Robert Goldsborough, also a member of the Continental Congress was attorney general of the province in 1776. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that ratified the Constitution. Some of his suggestions were incorporated in this important document. Henry Steele was a member of the first Continental Congress and of the first General Assembly of Maryland.

Other organizations represented were the S.A.R. by Col. F. J. Atwood, the C.A.R. by Mrs. James

(Continued on page 1290)

# Genealogical Source Material

edited by

*Jean Stephenson, National Chairman*

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R. 1776 D Street N.W. Washington 6 D. C.)

THE response of members to the publication of genealogical source material is almost overwhelming. Many merely write that they are so delighted to have suggestions which help with their research, others that the types of material being published are just what is needed and give them new ideas as to where to look, and still others write that a long-sought date of a grandparents' marriage was among those in a certain issue, or that a certain Bible is apparently that of a great-uncle and maybe the descendants who sent it may be able to help them, or that a name appearing in a list furnishes the evidence of a certain ancestor, etc.

One thing is certain—every word is read! Apparently the members interested in the history of our forefathers are far more numerous than had been realized.

The suggestion made in the August issue that the situation as to preservation of Town Records in New England be checked has been followed, and reports are already coming in. Any chapters in New England towns that have not checked the status of their records are urged to do so, in order that a complete "census" may be published.

Others have offered old Bible records. One member was encouraged to investigate certain old papers and discovered some long-lost Revolutionary vouchers. Old abandoned cemeteries are being sought for and copied. The publication of Justice of Peace records has stimulated search for similar records and some surprising finds have been made.

As rapidly as space permits such records will be published if of a feasible length. When they require more space than can be spared in the magazine, they will be placed in the library, or if of unusual value arrangements may be made for their publication in some magazine that will devote more space to genealogical material. In the latter case, due announcement of such publication, with credit to the "discoverer" will be given here.

## **Church Records Prior to 1850, or in the Western States, 1880**

Outside the New England states, where the town vital record system was used, it is difficult to get exact dates of births, marriages, and deaths.

Next to a Bible record, probably the best sources are church records. Few except some of the Established churches attempted to keep actual birth or death records but most ministers did keep records of baptisms and burials, as well as of marriages.

The unfortunate part of it, from the genealogical standpoint, is that all too often, especially in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of the frontier, these records were not official ones. They were merely made by the minister for his own information and all too often were carried away by him when he moved on to another church.

From time to time, an old diary or a collection of papers of some early minister is found, which on examination proves to contain a "List of Persons baptised and Married." It is suggested that descendants of a minister who was active during the period 1780 to 1880 make an effort to locate his papers and examine them to see what can be found. Frequently these also throw much light on the history of the community and so are valuable entirely aside from the vital records they may contain.

In the absence of records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, the "vestry books," "session books," and similar records of the business and disciplinary affairs of the church are of much value. Often they contain items which prove relationship or indicate the age of a person.

Some of the "offenses" were trivial, others were important but ones that seem strange to those accustomed to modern ways. For example, in a Baptist record in 1820 in South Carolina, it was proposed to censure a young man for having sent a challenge to a duel to another church member. The report of the examination that followed proves the name of his mother, two brothers, a sister, a brother-in-law, the father and brother of the challenged party and names of several neighbors. Deaths of prominent members are often mentioned. So such books should be watched for and when found, preserved and copied for the libraries. Many of these old church records have been collected by the church historical societies, but many more are still stored in attics and old secretaries.

**Connecticut Vital Records**

In the August issue, mention was made that the New England Historic-Genealogical Society Library in Boston has a typed copy of the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records.

Miss Margaret Gleason, Reference Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin writes that they have there in Madison a microfilm copy of the Barbour Collection and that there is also one available in the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Michigan.

This will be welcome news to the many descendants of Connecticut pioneers in the mid-west.

**Correction of Stetson Bible Record**

In the November, 1956, issue, on page 914, 2nd column, 15th line from bottom, "Wm. Stetson b. March 27, 1733," should read "Wm. Stetson, b. March 27, 1773."

**Offer of Stetson and Wilde Bibles**

Mrs. Ralph J. Knouf, 339 South Edgewood Ave., La Grange, Ill., has come into possession of three old Bibles from two of which the records printed in the November issue were taken. She writes, "I would be happy to give these three old Bibles (the records of the oldest, 1817, was not used) to proven descendants of the Wilde or Stetson families." Descendants of the families recorded in these Bibles who would like to have them should write directly to Mrs. Knouf with respect to her generous offer.

**From the Wyoming Genealogical Records Committee.—****Cemeteries of Grand Gulf, Mississippi**

Mrs. Walter C. Davis, Regent of Fort Casper Chapter, has furnished copies of remaining inscriptions in these cemeteries, she writes:

"You will have to look closely to find Grand Gulf, Mississippi on your map. It is not even shown on some maps of this State. Yet, in a by-gone era, Grand Gulf was a flourishing trade-center and River Steamer port on the Mississippi River. The remains of this ghost town are located about 15 miles south of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The all but forgotten cemetery is located a short distance from the one small store and a few scattered houses and shacks which are all that remain of the once populous and thriving City of Grand Gulf.

The search for this lost and almost forgotten cemetery was made because of the stories my Grandmother told me when I was a child. \* \* \*

One must search carefully and diligently to find the tombstones, as head pieces are broken and scattered, bases are cracked, eroded or broken. Fences around private vaults have crumbled and snakes, spiders and insects abound throughout the lush overgrowth. \* \* \*

Babet, wife of Isidore AARON; died Sept. 20, 1853.

Isidore & Babet AARON (sic); died Sept. 26, 1853; aged 19 yrs; native of France.

Sarah, wife of I. ADAMS; died Dec. 20, 1847; aged 37 yrs.

Erected to the memory of Harriett ARM-STRONG; who died 27 July, 1837; aged 15 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of James G. BARTLING; who died from wounds received by the explosion of the steamboat *Augusta*; Dec. 7, 1838; aged 22 yrs. This stone is erected by the young men of Grand Gulf.

Louis BENJAMIN; died Sept. 11, 1853; aged 20 yrs.

In memory of Minerva BENTON, consort of John W. BENTON; who died Sept. 27, 1836; in the 24th year of her age; also her twin daughter died Sept. 11, 1837; aged 13 mo. 28 days.

Virginia J. died Dec. 23, 1837; aged 17 mo. 10 days.

Nancy, wife of J. W. BENTON, died Aug. 18, 1837; aged 53 yrs.

Jeremiah W. BENTON; died Aug. 8, 1852; aged 66 yrs.

Pamela Samantha, wife of Byron BENTON, and daughter of J. H. & S. C. GOFF; born April 6, A.D. 1827; died Sept. 15, A.D. 1848.

Jacob BERNHEIMER; a native of Germany; died . . .

Allen BISHOP; Co. B, 47 U.S. Gld. Inf.

In memory of Eden BRASHEAR; who died Nov. 9, 1839; aged 66 yrs.

Mrs. Rosanna BRIDEWELL; Oct. 12, 1795; Jan. 13, 1851.

In memory of Thomas BRIGHAM, Esq.; who was born in Franklin Co., April 16, 1788; and departed this life Oct. 15, 1833; Grand Gulf, Miss.; aged 45 yrs.

To Thomas Theodore, son of Thomas & Aimee BRIAN; died July 20, 1840; aged 19 months.

George W., son of V. W. & Vashti BROCK; born July 20, 1836; died Sept. 1, 1843.

Joseph Bowmar son of V. W. & Vashti BROCK; born Aug. 2, 1838; died Oct. 22, 1844.

Vashti, wife of Rev. V. W. BROCK, died March 6, 1851; in the 38th year of her life.

The grave of John BROWNE; born May 25, 1812, died June 28, 1850.

Melissa, daughter of D. & S. A. BUCKLEY; born March 3, 1853; died Oct. 5, 1853.

In memory of Josiah BUNDELL; Aug. 7, 1804; Aug. 12, 1849.

In memory of C. D. BUTE, who departed this life Jan. 30, 1851; on his return from California; aged 19 years, 1 month & 25 days.

V. G. BUTE, elder brother and companion of the same voyage on the Pacific Ocean; aged 22 years.

Sons of Maj. J. BUTE of Guernsey County, Ohio.

Jane CAVIN; born March 17, 1760; died Aug. 17, 1824; erected by her son R. R. SHARKEY.

Edward, son of Joseph W. & Harriett M. CHAMPLIN; Feb. 16, 1848; aged 1 month 2 days.

In memory of Joseph, son of Jacob & Jane COLSON; who died May 24, 1844; aged 5 years 8 months and 2 days.

Erected by a friend in memory of Jacob COLSON; who died March 26, 1842; aged 39 years.

Margaret W. CONKLIN, daughter of E. & H. CONKLIN; born July 6, 1811; died of consumption July 8, 1846.



Sallie CORNELIA.

Harriett Louisa CRONLY; died January 15, 1844.

Louis, son of Louis & Louise CRONLY; died May 5, 1855; aged 8 years 9 months.

In memory of Louis CRONLY; died 9 July, 1846.

In memory of the Rev. Tho. C. CROPPER; died April 25, 1844.

Henry DAVIS; U.S. Army.

Henry Tullidge DEAN; born Erie Penn.; died of yellow fever at Grand Gulf; Sept. 8, 1853.

John DEARIE; born in Stevenson, Scotland; and killed on the steamboat *Louisiana*; Nov. 15, 1849.

Erected by John WATT; of Natchez to the memory of his affectionate sister; Margaret Watt DEARIE; born in Ayrshire, Scotland; 29 Oct. 1804; arrived in the U.S. in Dec. 1836, died at Grand Gulf, 29 July, 1837.

Alice L. DENMAN; died July 4, 1844; aged 6 years 6 months 11 days.

Wife of David ESTES, daughter of Milford & Susan HUNTER.

Eugene Oliver, son of O. A. & M. A. FRENCH; died Oct. 18, 1850; aged 14 months 6 days.

Myra A. FRENCH, daughter of Wm. B. & L. S. GOFF; born Jan. 1, 1832; died April 29, 1852.

... liam FURNISS; Somerset Co., Md., 12 day of Feb. 1811; 13 day of June 1836; aged 25 years 4 months 1 day.

Wesley GILBERT; Co. E 52 U.S. Gld. Inf.

Albert Winters, son of W. B. & L. S. GOFF; born Feb. 16, 1830; died June 9, 1844.

Eleanor, wife of Samuel GOODAIL; born March 4, 1824; died Nov. 21, 1849.

Eleanor M., daughter of Samuel & Eleanor GOODAIL; born Nov. 18, 1849; died Jan. 12, 1850.

Ths. Osteen, son of S. & Rebecca Jane GOODAIL; born Feb. 21, 1857; died May 31, 1858; aged 1 year 3 months 10 days.

In memory of Ruben W., son of R. & M. S. GOODRUM; died 8 July, 1840; aged 8 years 5 months 8 days.

Daniel GREENE, born March 22, 1796; died Oct. 15, 1853.

Elizur W. GREENE, born July 20, 1828; died Sept. 18, 1851.

Howard N., son of D. L. GREENE; born May 9, 1838; died Sept. 12, 1842.

Infant daughter died Apr. 16, 1844.

Infant son died Aug. 17, 1845.

In memory of Ann C. GRUBBS, wife of James A. GRUBBS; born March 2, 1822; died Jan. 27, 1840.

James A. GRUBBS, husband of Sarah A. GRUBBS; born in East Feliciana Parish, La., Feb. 13, A. D. 1814; died in Richland Parish, La., Nov. 6, A.D. 1879; aged 65 yrs. 8 mos. 23 days.

In memory of Indiana HALL, wife of Henry H. HALL, who departed this life March 9, 1846; aged 39 years & 7 months.

Isabella, daughter of P. M. & Prudence HALL; died Oct. 27, 1856; aged 6 yrs. 1 mo. 13 days.

Prudence A., wife of P. M. HALL; born May 26, 1827; died Sept. 6, 1857.

In memory of Phlegmmon R., son of P. M. & Prudence A. HALL; died Sept. 5, 1852; aged 6 yrs. 3 mo. 3 days.

Thomas S. N., son of H. B. & L. S. HARRINGTON; born March 12, 1847; died Sept. 6, 1859.

In memory of Eliza D. HARVEY; born Feb. 12, 1814; died Sept. 28, 1848.

Jerry HAYS; Co. H 6 U.S. GLD. HV. ARTY.

Sergt. Jordan HAYWOOD; Co. F 63 U.S. Inf. Richard HEWE . . . (broken marker); born North Carolina 1810; died Tensas Parish Nov. 19....

Martha Rachael, consort of W. P. HOLLOWAY; born June 19, 1819; died July 4, 1858.

Harwood Oldham, son of W. P. & M. R. HOLLOWAY; born May 1849; died Sept. 1853.

Cyrus W.; Born July 19, 1837; died Sept. 1, 1837.

Thomas B.; born Dec. 23, 1838; died July 25, 1844; children of Thomas & Eliza HOWARD.

Joseph Napoleon, son of Robert & Nancy HUME; died June 28, 1840; aged 10 months 13 days.

Sacred to the memory of John Singleton HUNTER; who died Oct. 18, 1843; aged 5 yrs. 1 day.

Susan, wife of Milford HUNTER; born Jefferson Co., Miss., April 16, 1812; died March 11, 1853.

In memory of James Nicholas, son of Milford & Susan HUNTER; who died July 25, 1834; aged 3 years.

In memory of Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Milford & Susan HUNTER; died Nov. 7, 1835; aged 1 year.

Charles JOHNSON; July 24, 1817; March 26; 1902.

Charles Edwin, son of Charles & E. W. JOHNSON; born Sept. 13, 1850; died June 16, 1903.

Elizabeth W. JOHNSON; June 7, 1825; Jan. 23, 1905.

William Calvin, son of Charles & E. W. JOHNSON; born May 18, 1848; died Jan. 2, 1887.

Sgt. Samuel JOHNSON; Btry. M. 10 U.S. GLD. Hv. Arty.

Samuel JOHNSON; born June 13, 1843; died July 22, 1906.

Charley JONES; Mississippi Pvt. 9th U.S. Cav.

Samuel L. JONES; Co. E 5 U.S. VOL. INF.

Eliza A. Warren, wife of Sylvester G. KEYS; born July 28, 1823 at Belle Vue, Stratford, England; died Aug. 16, 1856 in Grand Gulf, Miss.

Oscar Sylvester, son of Sylvester C. & Jannett KEYS; died July 21, 1843; aged 11 mo. 8 days.

Franklin S., son of J. & H. H. KNOWLES; murdered by G. BLACKS in Louisiana on the Miss. River; Oct. 29, 1849; aged 23 yrs. 18 days.

Edward LEWIS; Co. K 49 U. S. C. Inf.

Otis P. LUTHER; a native of Fredonia, N. Y., was killed in the tornado at Grand Gulf, Miss., March 21, 1853; aged 23 yrs. 11 mo. This tribute is placed here by his brothers, operators on the N.O. and Ohio Telegraph Line.

James MACBETH; a native of Londondary, Ireland; died March 23, 1846; aged 33 yrs. This tribute of respect is placed here by a beloved sister.

In memory of Octavia, daughter of Lewis and Catharine MATTHEWS; who died Sept. 19, 1840; aged 6 yrs. 15 days.

In memory of Catharine S., consort of Lewis MATTHEWS; who died Aug. 30, 1837; in her 36 year.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary E. MAYRANT, consort of Dr. James N. MAYRANT; who was born April 16, 1800; died March 24, 1848; in the 48 year of her age.

Samuel MCBRIDE; Feb. 5, 1790; April 11, 1841.

Alice MCCARTEY, mother of Mrs. A. L. WARNER; June 11, 1870; May 9, 1935.

E. Alney MCLEAN; born May 6, 1812; died May 28, 1849.

John MCWILLIAMS; Co. B 49 U. S. GLD. INF.

Frances MOUET; a native of France; born Sept. 16, 1771; died March 23, 1850.

Dennis MURPHY; a native of Ireland, County of Cork; who died March 1, 1845; aged 38 yrs.

In memory of Edward, son of D. & M. MURPHY; who died Jan. 20, 1845; aged 5 yrs. 7 mo. 24 days.

Erected by a friend in memory of Jacob C. OLSON.

Joseph, son of Jacob & Jane OLSON; 1844. George PETERS; C. F. 63 U. S. GLD. INF.

Frances Ann RAGSDALE; born March 13, 1839; died Sept. 25, 1840.

Frances E. RAGSDALE; born Oct. 11, 1832; died July 3, 1837.

Martha RAGSDALE; born Sept. 15, 1844; died Sept. 20, 1844.

Samuel RAGSDALE; born Dec. 10, 1812; died Sept. 29, 1843.

Ursula Ann, wife of Francis B. RAGSDALE; born in Jefferson Co., Miss., Jan. 26, 1812; died in Claiborne Co., Miss., Aug. 25, 1846.

Sacred to the memory of .....RAGSDALE, wife of .....RHODES; died Nov. 12, 1857.

Josiah C. RHODES; born in Talbot Co., Md., Feb. 11, 1811; died on his plantation in Madison Parish, La., May 1, 1860.

Jermiah M. RHODES; died in Paris, Nov. 7, 1858; aged 43 yrs. 3 mo. 7 days.

In memory of Samuel H. RITCHIE; a native of Ky., who died Feb. 26, 1844 in his 24th year. This stone is placed by his affectionate sister, Mary.

Jackson ROSS; Co. I 47 U. S. GLD. INF.

Mary Anna, daughter of J. M. & Thomas SANDUSKY; May 8, 1864; Oct. 12, 1870.

Caroline D. SEATON, wife of J. M. Seaton; born Feb. 15, 1845; died July 11, 1911.

Joseph M. SEATON; born in Pontiac, Mich., April 5, 1848; died Grand Gulf, Oct. 14, 1887.

Patrick H. SHARKEY; born Aug. 16, 1821; died June 23, 1823.

Elizabeth .....; born ....; died Ma .....; the children of R. R. ....

.... H. J. SHARKEY; .... y, 21, 1823; .... ch, 23, 1824

John G. S...; born May ...; died May 12, 18...

Sarah SHARKEY.

In memory of Mrs. Ann J. SINGLETON; who died Sept. 10, 1845; aged 77 yrs.

Wm. McB SLEMONS.

Joseph SMITH; who departed this life on 30th day of Jan. 1837; aged 60 yrs.

Mary Amanda STRIDIRON, daughter of John CHAMPLIN; relict of James S. STRIDIRON; Sept. 5, 1855.

In memory of Marie Brooke SUMMERS; born Dec. 1, 1834; departed this life Jan. 16, 1837, daughter of Geo. W. and Maria Jane SUMMERS.

In memory of Virginia SUMMERS; born June 13, 1836; departed this life Feb. 13, 1837, daughter of Geo. W. and Maria Jane SUMMERS.

Asbury TARPLEY; died Aug. 5, 1840; aged 39 yrs. 3 mo. 2 days.

In memory of Sinclair TAYLOR; born in Phila. March 18, 1806; died of cholera on board the S. B. *Saranak* No. 2; July 21, 1851.

John E. TORREY; born Jan. 20, 1811; died Oct. 20, 1849.

John L. TORREY; Jan. 20, 1811; ... 20, 1849. Isaac ULLMAN; died Sept. 23, 1853; aged 40 yrs.

John UPTON; born in Craven Co., N. C., 1797; died May 31, 1852.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Eliza WARREN; a native of Manchester, England; who departed this life in Copiah Co., Miss., A.D. 1845.

Erected by John WATT of Natchez to the memory of his affectionate brother, Hugh WATT; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 1809; emigrant to the State of Miss., in 1824; died at Vicksburg of yellow fever, 17 Oct., 1843.

Erected by John WATT of Natchez to the memory of his affectionate brother Robert WATT; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 30 Jan., 1816; died at Grand Gulf, 13 Aug., 1837.

Bradley WHITE; Miss., Pvt. 1cl, 834 Co. Trans. Corps, Jan. 20, 1936.

James WHITE; Feb. 28, 1875; Nov. 20, 1951.

Margaret WHITE; April 13, 1914; Dec. 2, 1951.

Erected to the memory of Amos WHITING, Counsellor at Law; a native of Mass., who died Aug. 8, 1837; aged 49 yrs.

Mose WILLIAMS; Co. F 64 U. S. C. Inf.

### *Grand Gulf, Claiborne County, Miss. Cemetery No. 2*

Melchor COCKNEY; 1803 - 1835.

Edwin A. DODGE; 1799 - Oct. 9, 1836.

Laura A. ENO, wife of R. H. ENO; 1861 - Jan. 19, 1880.

A. H. HORNER; Aug. 18, 1844 - May 24, 1903.

George Marble HORNER; Nov. 3, 1849 - Jan. 8, 1850; son of A. H. & M. D. HORNER.

Alexander Hamilton HORNER; Feb. 5, 1807 - April 12, 1849.

Alexander Hamilton HORNER, son of A. H. & M. D. HORNER; 1840 - July 9, 1844.

R. Howell HORNER, son of A. H. & M. D. HORNER; Sept. 21, 1842 - Oct. 13, 1846.

John JENNINGS; 1803 - Sept. 9, 1833.

Albert JENNINGS; 1830 - June 14, 1831, son of John and Mary.

Amelia V. MARBLE, daughter of Ezra & Nancy MARBLE; 1830 - July 13, 1837.

Honsy, wife of Ezra MARBLE; 1809 - Oct. 30, 1856.

Infant, daughter of Honsy and Ezra MARBLE. James H. M., son of James & Elizabeth SIMPSON; Dec. 23, 1843 - July 17, 1864.

Milton A. K. MARBLE, son of Honsy & Ezra MARBLE; 1820 - Oct. 1, 1822.

Elizabeth SPENCER, wife of R. L. SPENCER;  
1808 - March 15, 1832.

Elizabeth STROTHER, wife of Thomas  
STROTHER; 1808 - Dec. 11, 1830.

Louisa V. WALKER; 1820 - Aug. 2, 1829.

**From Genealogical Records Committee,  
Kentucky, 1957-8.**

*Marriages Performed by Squire Thomas Shelton,  
Aberdeen, Ohio*

*(Continued from Oct. Issue.)*

Davis, Richard, to Deborah Jones, 11-13-1823.  
Dale, Joshua, to Susannah Bunton, 11-19-1832.  
Dixon, Archimedes, to Matilda Elizabeth  
Talbot, 6-23-1833.

Dulaney, John, to Maryann Lightfoot, 1-22-  
1834.

Cord, John, to Amelia Caywood, 2-3-1834.

Dawson, William, to Matilda Fearas, 8-3-1836.

Dryden, Noble to Julian Millburn, 8-7-1836.

Derring, Burgess, to Amanda Emmons, 5-18-  
1836.

Doughty, William, to Martha Rily, 1-9-1838.

Dobyns, Slias L. to Lucy H. Gooch, 7-20-1837.

Downing, Richard, to Martha Wilkinson, 7-24-  
1837.

Darnell, Thomas I., to Martha Ellen Hall,  
7-27-1837.

Daulton, Lemuel, to Sarah Vaughn, 8-13-1837.

Dunbar, Wilson, to Maryann Harover, 6-29-  
1837.

Doughty, Benjamin, to Maryann Payne, 7-2-  
1837.

Dinger, John, to Mary Kuffman, 10-15-1840.

Dent, Richard, to Silvy Berry, 10-20-1837.

Deatley, Thomas, to Mary Jane Power, 10-8-  
1840.

Dean, William R., to Martha Singleton, 5-12-  
1840.

Dill, Samuel, to Elizabeth Eaton, 2-21-1846.

Drake, Simeon N., to Josephine P. Smith, 7-28-  
1846.

Douglas, Joseph, to Elizabeth Bayless, 6-6-1845.

Darnall, Benjamin, to Armilda Bradley, 7-19-  
1845.

Daulton, Joseph N., to Mary Jane T. Kelly,  
1-13-1845.

Dryden, Littleton, to Sarah Maloan, 6-5-1845.

Dixon, James, to Elizabeth Golden, 9-11-1844.

Delany, William, to Charotte Holliday, 9-22-  
1844.

Dixon, Belvin M., to Matilda Dixon, 10-9-  
1844.

Dixon, Lewis, to Elizabeth Silvy, 2-4-1843.

Dearborn, Sheubael L., to Melvina Current,  
2-25-1844.

Dillard, James W., to Sibbella Barkley, 6-1-  
1844.

Deatly, Anderson, to Maria Deatly, 3-24-1844.

Darlinton, Joseph W., to Eliza A. Rains, 7-17-  
1842.

Douglas, George, to Susan Huff, 8-15-1841.

Dorren, Wm. H., to Harriet Hunt, 9-2-1841.

Darnall, William, to Margaret Smith, 9-5-1841.

Drake, Samuel, to Susan Bursips(?), 10-12-  
1841.

Davis, Allen, to Leentissa Bishop, 2-7-1841.

Davis, Andrew J., to Cordelia L. Graham,  
9-30-1848.

Davis, Flemimh, to Malinda Plank, 9-18-1848.

Dunkin, Adolphus, to Sarah W. Kenton, 7-11-  
1848.

Dickey, Micheal H., to Mary P. Duling, 10-4-  
1849.

Douglas, David, to Maryann Wells, 7-9-1839.

Dean, . . . . . M., to . . . . . Ally (paper torn),  
9-3-1849.

Dean, John, to Elizabeth Stoker, 5-1-1849.

Davis, Samuel S., to Martha Kinby, 2-15-1849.

Derring, James Thomas, to Mary Bateman,  
12-29-1846.

Dedman, Lewis, to Susan McGhee, 11-17-1845.

Davis, John D., to Levina Cooper, 8-9-1850.

Davis, John W., to Maryann Cox, 10-28-1850.

Dyar, Joseph, to Malinda Jones, 9-19-1850.

Duncan, James, to Louisa Hudson, 10-29-1847.

Dixon, William, to Sarah Knight, 11-6-1847.

Dale, John A., to Sarah Jacobs, 1-10-1850.

Donald, William M., to Matilda E. Neff, 11-9-  
1849.

Daniel, Edward M., to Deborah Porter, 7-3-  
1851.

Delong, George, to Sarah Daulton, 3-23-1851.

Davis, George, to Lucretia Cobb, 1-1-1850.

Dunlap, George, to Mary H. Nichols, 9-16-1851.

Downtain, Gratius, to Charlotte M. Burgess,  
1-30-1842.

Easton, James, to Elizabeth Altig, 1-2-1825.

Elrod, William, to Eliza Scott, 9-25-1824.

Eyle, John N., to Elizabeth Mah . . . . . len (?),  
5-28-1838.

Ellinore, Charles, to Ruth Potts, 7-4-1837.

Eddy, Daniel, to Minerva Kincaid, 6-26-1840.

Elliott, Charles, to Hannah Catherine Fleming,  
10-5-1839.

Evans, Washington, to Eliza Luman, 3-2-1846.

Ervin, Joseph, to Malinda Fettes, 3-11-1845.

Ellard, William, to Eliza Jane Harrison, 9-7-  
1842.

Ellis, Samuel, to Sibilla Lindley, 1-15-1844.

Evans, William, to Catherine Bishop, 6-5-1843.

Early, John, to Nancv Frazee, 9-12-1847.

Ewell, Charles K., to Dryden M. Wood, 9-2-  
1843.

Ellis, William, to Casnadra Harover, 1-17-1849.

Eaton, William, to Nancy Jane Gray, 12-10-  
1848.

Ennis, James, to Nancy Chasher, 11-27-1848.

Elkin, R. M., to M. Edminson, 1-2-1847.

Elliott, William, to Eliza Rich, 12-29-1846.

Evans, Richard Henry, to Mary Ann Harding,  
10-28-1850.

Ewalt, Samuel, to Margaret E. Smith, 1-7-1848.

Edwards, Tissy, to Eliza Jane Fristoe, 8-21-  
1853.

Evans, Robert E., to Ellen F. Duzan, 7-11-  
1853.

Esmann(?), Henry, to Elizabeth Wolf, 3-4-  
1852.

Filson, George M., to Sarah Ann Phillips, 7-4-  
1839.

Firrine, Bethuel, to Margaret Edwards, 9-11-  
1834.

Fields, William, to Mariah Dolles, 7-23-1834.

Firrin, John, to Frances Barr, 3-6-1834.

Fisher, William, to Lu . . . . . na Curry, 6-9-1840.

Flaughter, Noah S., to Synthy Jacobs, 12-3-  
1840.

Foster, Beverly, to Sarah Ann Pearce, 9-19-1844.

Foster, Edward, to Ellen Wills, 5-2-1843.

Finney, John, to Sarah Carter, 9-1-1844.

Farrow, Landen D., to Sarah Ann Wallingford,  
7-9-1843.

- Fountain, Anthony, to Deborah Hillis, 7-20-1843.  
 Frye, Gustavus, to Elizabeth Ellen Garrison, 7-14-1842.  
 Francis, Thos. J., to Elizabeth Gibbs, 11-1-1841.  
 Farley, Thomas, to Elizabeth Lilliston, 1-28-1841.  
 Franklin, John A., to Isabella Havens, 6-19-1847.  
 Fox, John, to Sophronia Becket, 5-27-1847.  
 Farrow, Greenberry R., to Priscilla Stiles, 5-25-1847.  
 Feters, James, to Marcissa Goodpastor, 6-30-1848.  
 Fritz, William, to Martha Ann Collins, 7-13-1848.  
 Foster, Jackson, to Elizabeth Lane, 9-15-1848.  
 Feazel, Wm. Everett, to . . . etta Virginia Leeshner, 9-4-1849.  
 Funk, Jesse, to Maryan Killen, 1-24-1849.  
 Fouch, William, to Isabella Hoadley, 11-11-1848.  
 Feagan, Edward, to Matilda L. Berrly, 4-7-1847.  
 Fristoe, Thomas, to Mrcha E. Darnel, 3-11-1847.  
 Faulkner, Chas. R., to Sarah C. Dodd, 12-9-1846.  
 Farell, Edward, to Ann Hay, 1-4-1847.  
 Frazer, Hiram, to Margaret Sanders, 1-28-1846.  
 Fry, John W., to Nancy Stout, 7-2-1850.  
 Fuller, Joseph H., to Catherine Peters, 7-7-1850.  
 Fields, William, to Martha Gatrell, 7-7-1850.  
 Fisher, Ambrose, to Frances Rogers, 7-10-1850.  
 Forman, Richard S., to Emily R. Perry, 4-12-1850.  
 Fisher, John B., to Susan Campbell, 4-1-1850.  
 Fetherskile, David, to Margaret Hix, 10-2-1850.  
 Fristoe, Barnett, to Margaret Burroughs, 8-29-1850.  
 Fry, Samuel, to Elizabeth Cogan, 8-30-1850.  
 Fergerson, David, to Nancy Ann Jones, 9-17-1850.  
 Farris, John T., to Malinda Overly, 9-18-1850.  
 Finnell, Jameson, to Martha E. Hawkins, 3-2-1850.  
 Fowler, William J., to Frances A. Clasberry, 3-18-1850.  
 Fitch, William, to Drusilla L. Graham, 11-22-1849.  
 Feeny, Mark, to Catherine King, 10-20-1849.  
 Fuller, Benjamin, to Nancy Jane Hoover, 1-6-1850.  
 Fuller, Marcus, to Malina Robinson, 7-9-1851.  
 Fulkerson, Frederic B., to Eliza Combs, 3-31-1851.  
 Foster, George, to Martha Cook, 2-25-1851.  
 Foster, John, to Catherine Rice, 1-20-1851.  
 Fergerson, Andrew, to Melvina Fitts, 7-24-1853.  
 Fletner, Chrispher, to Anna Dinger, 7-26-1853.  
 Feters, James, to Sally Ann Huffman, 4-22-1852.  
 Fuller, William L., to Hannah Ann Hughes, 5-2-1852.  
 Fry, Joshua, to Mary Vaughn, 5-4-1852.  
 Fleming, William C., to Mary G. Baughner, 11-8-1851.  
 Fitzhugh, L. H., to A. E. Bullitt, 11-25-1851.  
 Ficklin, Daniel, to Louisa Hunter, 1-5-1851.  
 Ford, Samuel, to Julia Sullivan, 9-18-1851.  
 Gray, Isaac, to Hatt' Dryden, 5-1-1823.  
 Griffith, Owen, to Margaret Campbell, 1-6-1825.  
 Graham . . . . ., to Jane McNeely, 7-8-1834.  
 Gardner, William, to Hanna Potts (?), 1-28-1835.  
 Garrison, Henry, to Jenetta Tucker, 1-28-1835.  
 Graves, John B., to Eliza Prather, 8-6-1836.  
 Gossin, John, to Lucinda Ellison, 9-21-1837.  
 Garrison, Martin, to Margaret Cheak, 4-19-1838.  
 Gill, John T., to Catherine Inghum, 7-26-1838.  
 Griffin, Leroy, to Susan Grant, 7-19-1837.  
 Gilvin, John, to Nanny Elliott, 3-26-1837.  
 Griffith, John, to Maryann Howell, 10-19-1840.  
 Grant, John L., to Harriet Calvert, 12-17-1839.  
 Gillisby, Abner, to Delia Hamilton, 2-20-1840.  
 Graham, James N., to Maria Murphy, 2-17-1840.  
 Gill, James A., to Mary Jane Adams, 7-1-1846.  
 Gore, Howard, to Sallyann Harding, 7-3-1846.  
 Gilford, G. I., to P. V. A. Channey, 4-24-1846.  
 Graham, John, to Nancv Gill, 5-21-1846.  
 Gray, Samuel, to Sarah Jane La . . . , 7-31-1845.  
 Gray, Isaac, to Susan Gualt, 4-7-1843.  
 Gardiner, James, to Eliza Richardson, 9-4-1842.  
 Griffith, Alfred, to Mary Ann Lacey, 3-20-1844.  
 Gilligan, John, to Synthy Collins, 7-27-1844.  
 Grimes, Samuel, to Jane Vertner, 8-4-1844.  
 Grigg, James M., to Martha Simpson, 10-9-1843.  
 Gallaher, Samuel James, to Margaret Ann Carver, 1-10-1844.  
 Gameson, John G., to Sarah McCartney, 1-14-1846.  
 Grigsby, David, to Mary Goddard, 5-19-1841.  
 Gill, Richard, to Sarelida Hines, 9-18-1847.  
 Garrison, Alexander, to Nancy Wills, 8-15-1847.  
 Glover, Harrison A., to Mary Rairdon, 8-9-1838.  
 Green, James B., to Mary A. Blaine, 9-9-1848.  
 Goodloe, W. H., to Louisa Ludlow, 9-20-1848.  
 Gentry, Joel W., to Gail W. Hocker, 6-19-1843.  
 Glascock, Downing A., to Sarah E. Curtis, 3-23-1848.  
 Goodpastor, David, to Eleanor Pieratt, 4-30-1839.  
 Gilkerson, William, to Sarah Redenower, 8-24-1849.  
 Ginn, William H., to Jane Harrison, 2-10-1849.  
 Gates, Alfred, to Lucretai Booten, 5-26-1850.  
 Gray, William, to Mary Jane Cassidy, 6-9-1850.  
 Grimes, Samuel, to Lucinda Tankersee, 2-27-1848.  
 Gillan, Andrew L., to Elizabeth Robertson, 12-1-1847.  
 Green, William, to Maria I. Lister, 11-16-1849.  
 Grierson, Alexander, to Elvina Scott, 11-18-1849.  
 Griffith, Richard R., to Mary L. Hudson, 11-29-1849.  
 Gillett, Wm., to Courtney Royce, 12-11-1849.  
 Green, William, to Sarah Wills, 1-25-1852.  
 Gibson, Nathan, to Lydia Boarnton, 10-13-1851.  
 Gardiner, James, to Rebecca Leonard, 11-5-1851.  
 Gentry, . . . bert C. (paper torn), to . . . dry L. Royston, 4-16-1849.  
 Griffe, Wm., to Mary Ellen Duffy, 6-3-1849.  
 Gifford, John, to Casandra Tolle, 6-30-1838.  
 Gaines, Jonas, to Nancy B. Hayes, 2-7-1839.  
 Hendrixson, L. D., to Amanda Kile, 1-28-1841.  
 Hutchinson, Samuel, to Tamer Lock, 3-4-1841.  
 Hall, Peyton, to Hannah Cooper, 12-31-1841.



- Hukle, Joseph, to Nancy Jane Adair, 9-2-1847.  
Hines, Moses, to Amanda Burk, 7-13-1847.  
Harvey, Joseph N., to Elizabeth Schooley, 7-23-1847.  
Holliday, William, to Sarah Eliza West, 4-22-1847.  
Haney, William, to Elizabeth Ann Hunter, 6-22-1847.  
Hines, William, to Lucinda Little, 7-1-1847.  
Haney, Aaron, to Maryan Loadman, 7-4-1847.  
Hunter, John H., to Augusta Shephard, 6-17-1847.  
Heron, John, to Eliza Coleman, 9-20-1848.  
Hudson, Commodore T., to Elizabeth A. Thornton, 9-24-1848.  
Hall, Jesse A., to Georgia A. Cooke, 9-16-1848.  
Haskins, Patrick, to Harriet Pickett, 7-17-1848.  
Hooton, John, to Marilda Barnett, 8-3-1848.  
Hudson, John W., Jr., to Elizabeth W. Summers, 3-12-1849.  
Heathers, James H., to Maryan Noland, 11-29-1848.  
Hawkins, John, to Csinda Ann Belleter, 3-15-1847.  
Hamilton, George, to Mary Kitter, 11-13-184...  
Herd, Charles S., to India Shelton, 1-18-1846.  
Harris, Bartley, to Maryan Watson, 5-28-1839.  
Hopkinson, Francis, to Pernalia D. Rose, 2-18-1838.  
Harvey, William R., to Evelina Butler, 3-16-1839.  
Honea (?), Jackson, to Mary Warner, 7-20-1839.  
Hutsheson, James J., to Levisia David, 4-15-1850.  
Head, J. L., to Eliza J. White, 4-4-1850.  
Highfield, Abner, to Sopy Ann Applegate, 4-6-1850.  
Harrison, John, to Mary M. Collines, 7-20-1850.  
Hise, Americus, to Elizabeth Jones, 7-7-1850.  
Hines, George, to Elizabeth Hanksley, 7-13-1850.  
Huffman, Joseph, to Elizabeth Hemes, 7-15-1850.  
Highfield, Alfred, to Minerva Browning, 11-25-1850.  
Hayslop, James, to Mahala Fulkerson, 11-26-1850.  
Highfield, John, to Harriet Thomas, 11-9-1850.  
Hughes, Esq., to Eliza Jacobs, 9-25-1850.  
Harding, Joseph, to Mary Overbry, 10-5-1850.  
Hughes, Henry H., to Mary Jane Corman, 3-14-1850.  
Holden, William, to Mary Jane Herst, 11-8-1850.  
Heiatt, John M., to Sophia J. Collins, 11-16-1847.  
Halbert, William C., to Lavinia A. Halbert, 11-19-1850.  
Hendrixson, L. D., to Mahala J. Clift, 12-16-1849.  
Howard, James, to Mary Lawrence, 1-10-1850.  
Hasson, James, to Mary Moran, 11-11-1849.  
Hysne, Richard P., to Harriet Enix, 10-10-1849.  
Hartley, Benjamin, to Margaret Wood, 5-4-1851.  
Hawley, Fenton, to Margaret Clary, 3-5-1851.  
Hart, Balden, to Elizabeth Evans, 1-23-1851.  
Hinkshaw, James M., to Caroline Haven, 12-23-1850.  
Harrison, Wm. Ambrose, to Sally Ann Flora, 8-1-1853.  
Hamilton, Joseph W., to Nancy A. Hamilton, 7-27-1853.  
Huff, Francis M., to Nancy A. Beasley, 7-7-1853.  
Hickle, Wm. M., to Sarah Parker, 6-18-1853.  
Handley, James E., to Eliza E. Russell, 6-28-1853.  
Hillis, Charles, to Victory Molitor, 2-16-1852.  
Hazelrigg, A. W., to A. Potts, 1-1-1852.  
Harmsted, Lawrence, to Jane Martin, 8-28-1851.  
Hall, Robert D., to Mary Porter, 8-12-1851.  
Hord, William, to Mary Crusa, 8-19-1851.  
Howard, John, to Ellen Galvin, 8-25-1851.  
Huntington, Wm. C., to Mary S. Moore, 10-11-1851.  
Habal, Andrew, to Margaret Knue, 9-14-1851.  
Harlow, Andrew J., to Henrietta Gardner, 9-30-1851.  
Hicks, James, to Margaret Berry, 5-8-1849.  
Hamer, Stepher, to Elizabeth Ann McLaughlin, 1-24-1841.  
Ingerman, George, to Mary Atkinson, 11-4-1838.  
Ireland, Benona, to Isabelle McClane, 7-22-1838.  
Irving, David, to ..... E. Sharp, 8-29-1841.  
Ireland, Clinton, to Mary Billingsby, 12-6-1849.  
Johnston, John T., to Sarah A. Ham, 7-24-1834.  
Jones, Elisha, to Nancy McDaniel, 11-18-1824.  
Jackson, John, to Malinda Williams, 7-22-1823.  
Jones, Cad, to Patseyann Morris, 4-2-1837.  
Jackson, John Levers, to Virginia Taylor, 8-24-1853.  
Jackson, George, to Amanda Sons, 4-6-1849.  
Jackson, John, to Hannah Men Nusia?, 2-1-1852.  
Johnson, William, to Lilian Burton, 6-3-1851.  
Johnson, Thomas, to Elizabeth Duey, 3-16-1851.  
Jones, Moses, to Margaret Jane Waldren, 3-19-1850.  
Jones, James, to Caroline Moss, 12-19-1850.  
Jones, Granville, to Mary Jones, 11-14-1850.  
Jacobs, George W., to Elizabeth Hughes, 9-25-1850.  
Johnson, Thos. S., to Maria L. Triplett, 2-13-1839.  
Jackson, James, to Sarah Ann Wood, 11-17-1846.  
Jinkins, William, to Olavine Redmon, 4-14-1847.  
Jordan, S. A., to ... rah C. Cheese, 8-10-1849.  
Jones, William, to Rebecca Campbell, 8-14-1849.  
Jones, William, to Ann Smith, 6-13-1847.  
Jackson, George W., to Elizabeth Jones, 7-11-1841.  
Jacobs, Richard, to Elizabeth Adamson, 9-23-1843.  
Jones, James W., to Julian Baker, 8-7-1843.  
Johnson, James, to Polly Henry, 6-20-1845.  
Jordan, William, to Eliza Ann Ross, 6-19-1845.  
Jones, John, to Elizabeth Rice, 12-8-1839.  
Jones, Alexander, to Elizabeth Kindley, 7-6-1840.  
Jordan, Reason N., to Sarah S. Freeman, 7-19-1840.  
Jones, Thomas, to Elizabeth Walton, 2-15-1838.  
Jackson, James C., to Elizabeth Crawford, 12-14-1837.  
Kelly, John, to Fanny Willoughby, 3-1-1835.

Kirk, William, to Rosannah Goldsberry, 6-25-1822.

Kenney, James, to Mary Woldridge, 3-29-1833.

King, Jesse, to Lydia Carriaan, 1-30-1834.

Kirk, George H., to Maryan Crampton, 7-17-1838.

King, Robert D., to Elizabeth Gordan, 7-15-1846.



## Queries

**Dice (Deias, Theis, Tice)-Brindle**—Want ances. of Christian Dice, b. 1779, prob. Berks Co., (now Lebanon) Pa. Was in Franklin Co., Pa., 1804, where he mar. Catharine Brindle; he d. there in 1858. Want inf. abt. Samuel Brindle, f. of Catharine, lived in Franklin Co., d. there in 1804. Want place and d. of birth also names of his pars., bros., sisters, and wife.—Mrs. Frances D. Hood, 810 West 39th St., Vancouver, Wash.

**Fray-Neely**—Want names and data of parents of Barbara Fry, b. abt. 1781, d. Nov. 22, 1879. She mar. Capt. Henry Neely—? He was b. abt. 1779?, think they were from Berks Co., Pa. She had a bro. Samuel Fry. Did they mar. bef. mov. to Venango Co., Pa., and later Clarion Co., Pa.? Wish to exch. data on Heeter, Heator, Neely, Neilgh, Fry, Barr, Shoupe fam. of Pa.—Mrs. Lottie M. Braly, Box 461, Ada, Okla.

**Marble-Kellogg-Sweet**—Want names and data of par. and ances. of Hannah Marble mar. 1775 Nehemiah Kellogg (1752-1807), liv. in Egremont or Sheffield, Mass. Was she a dau. of Martin Marble, Rev. sol? They had a son, Martin Kellogg who mar. Nancy Sweet, want names, dates and ances. for her.—Mrs. I. R. Campbell, 430 Ave. F, Ft. Madison, Iowa.

**Woodruff-Little**—Want ances. of James Payne Woodruff, b. Long Island, N. Y., 1800 or 1801, mar. Martha Little.—Mrs. Margaret E. Sorensen, 2347 East A St., Torrington, Wyo.

**Buchanan - McLeod - Andrews - Crudup - Wooten-Bryant**—Want inf. on ances. of John and James Buchanan. Both b. in N. C., migr. with par. to Abion Co., Tenn., ca. 1824. John Buchanan was b. Aug. 20, 1784 in N. C., d. Feb. 23, 1856, mar. ca. 1824 Effie McLeod b. N. C. She d. June 5, 1874 at home of her son-in-law J. T. Richard King of Sardis, Miss. John and Effie set. in Panola Co., Miss., in Union Church Community near Sardis, Miss., 1844-45. Their ch. were James F. b. 1825 in Tenn. mar. 1st Mary Looney, 2nd Mrs. Mary Hubbard; Robt. McDonald b. June 29, 1832 in Tenn. mar. Martha Adeline Walker; Martha mar. Solomon Arnold; Minerva I. b. Sept. 19, 1836, d. 1896, mar. Henry King of Sardis, Miss.; Marguerite b. Feb. 18, 1827 mar. Richard Hill; Josie b. Nov. 12, 1824 mar. Wm. Speer; three other daus. are said to have mar. Arnolds and one other a Barham of Crenshaw, Miss.

Names and dates of par. of Cullen Andrews Sr., b. 1797 Edgecombe Co., N. C., where he mar. ca. 1816 Martha Crudup b. 1797 in N. C. and went with her hus. ca. 1825 to Tenn. family lived there until ca. 1836 later set. in Coahoma Co., Miss. Their ch. were James b. 1817 in N. C.; John Crudup b. Apr. 16, 1819 in N. C.,

mar. Eliza Jane Wooten; Elizabeth b. 1828 Tenn.; William B. 1823 Tenn.; Lafayette b. 1830 Tenn.; Franklin b. 1832 Tenn.; Cullen Jr., b. 1835 Tenn.; Martha b. 1837 in Miss.

Want names and dates of pars. of Henry Wooten and his w. Jane Bryant b. June 7, 1796 in N. C., d. Jan. 1863 in Panola Co., Miss. These were the parents of Eliza Jane, b. July 31, 1818, in N. C., who mar. in N. C. John Crudup Andrews. Other Wooten ch. were Alice, James, Eleanor, Alexander, William and Henry. Wish to corr. with any desc. of these fam.—Mrs. Esther Ruth Smith, P.O. Box 655, Deming, N. Mex.

**Sheldon-Reublin**—Want inf. on pars. of Justice—Sheldon and Charlotte Reublin Sheldon. They left Vt. in 1820 to set. in Middleburg, Ohio. Their son seventh of eight ch. Geo. J. Sheldon b. Ohio Aug. 31, 1844, d. Mar. 25, 1910.—Mrs. William P. Costow, 667 E. Palm St., Altadena, Calif.

**McElvain (McIlvain)-Hazlett**—Want names and dates of pars. of Alexander McElvain, b. 1785, mar. Elizabeth Hazlett and lived in Lancaster Co., Pa., d. abt. 1839. Also names and dates of his wife's pars.—Mrs. Fred P. Hill, 623 S. Maple St., McPherson, Kan.

**Buckner-Williams**—Want dates of b. mar. and d. of Elizabeth Buckner dau. of John Buckner and w. Deborah Ferrer. Also dates of b. and d. of James Williams who mar. Elizabeth Buckner, their dau. Mary Eliz. b. Dec. 25, 1695 mar. June 23, 1720 Jean Jacques Flournoy.—Mrs. A. N. Collins, 1417 N. Main Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

**Webster-Foss**—Want anc., dates, names and places also names of bros. and sist. of Mary Webster b. Apr. 24, 1793, d. Mar. 24, 1826, mar. Eben Foss Nov. 2, 1815 at Thornton, N. H., she died there.—Mrs. J. H. Burgeson, 100 Barnard Rd., Manteno, Ill.

**Breeden-King-Davis**—Data on Dr. John Breeden, Baltimore Md. mar.—King of Balt., mov. to Tenn., son James Alexander, b. 1848, mar. Rebecca Obedience Davis 1870. She was b. in N. C. 1853.—Mrs. Lucille Groves, 506 N. 2nd St., Albemarle, N. C.

**Lee**—Want data of Jessie Lee, will d. 1816 Robeson County, N. C. naming fol. chil. and grch., Jessie, Obedience Sterling, Sarah Pope (son and daus.) and John, Keziah, Elizabeth Drinkwater, Felix Loe (grandch.) names my son Benjamin Lee and Joseph Lee, executors.—Mrs. James M. McQueen, Jr., 1600 Stanford Ave., Baton Rouge 6, La.

**Huston-Brown**—Want names, dates, places for par. of James Huston, b. 1721, Wilmington, Del., d. Mifflin Co., Pa. 1789, served in Rev. as priv. 4th Bat. Cumberland Co., also pars. and pl. of b. of 2nd w. Abigail Brown b. Jan. 9, 1750, mar. 1770.—Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa.

**Armentrout-Flook**—Want data on Henry Armentrout who came from Germ. to Augusta or Rockingham Co., Va., furn. beef to army dur. Rev. Who was his wife and were there other ch. than Phillip who mar. Mary Flook?—Mrs. Gertrude Fletcher, 361 E. Beaumont Rd., Columbus 14, Ohio.

Reward of \$25.00 is offered for proof of the par. of the six bro. and sis; (1) Anna Field b.

1746, mar. in Springfield, Vt. Nov. 19, 1786, Simon Stevens, his third w., d. Sept. 27, 1832 a. 86 y. (One s. Maj. John Stevens, a Dr.) (2) Parateen Field b. Oct. 25, 1751, mar. Waters Chilson, b. Killingsly, Conn. (First c. b. Apr. 3, 1775, Brookfield, Mass. He was Daniel, other c. Benjamin, Abigail, Sarah, Susannah, Waters, Clarissa and Parateen.) (3) Daniel Field, b. Nov. 23, 1752, near Providence, R. I., mar. Hannah Whitman, b. 1754 near Cranston, R. I., (Has 13 c. Salathiel, Zilpha, Mary Arthur, Susannah, Olive, Hannah, Esther, Anna, Phebe, Desdomonia and David. All lived in Springfield, Vt.) (4) Bethia Field b. 1756, mar. Abraham Lockwood, s. of Jacob and Anna (Blanchard) Lockwood; d. Apr. 7, 1836 a. 80 y. (They had 9 c. Ashael, Nathan, Robe, Amos, Hannah, Elsa, Toswell, Aseanath.) (5) Esther Field b. Aug. 4, 1859 (from old Bible in poss. of Mrs. Gilmer Wetherbee) mar. June 1, 1777 her cousin Jacob Lockwood, s. of Wm. and Sarah (White) Lockwood, d. Feb. 21, 1832. (Had 15 c. Anna, Daniel, Abigail (who mar. Waters Chilson, Jr., s. of Waters and Parateen (Field) Chilson), John (mar. Lynda Field, d. of Luther and Hannah (Williams) Field), Luther, Largin, Lewis, Luthana, etc. (6) Luther Field b. Oct. 18, 1762 d. 1844, mar. Hannah Williams Mar. 16, 1786, dau. of Timothy and Hannah (Smith) Williams of Springfield, Vt. (They had *Bethia* b. 1786 mar. *Abraham Tower* think some of this fam. went to Mich.), Lynda b. 1793 mar. John Lockwood, John b. 1795 mar. Marcia Chandler, Pamela b. 1798, Hannah b. 1801 mar. Hubbard Haywood, 1821.) Lamira (dau. of Luther and 2nd w.) mar. Job Bates.

Reward of \$5.00 each for answers to following: (1) Who were par. of Sarah White of Cranston, R. I. b. abt. 1730 mar. Wm. Lockwood (their s. Abraham had c. Parateen b. 1774 who mar. Sewell Newton)? (2) Who were par. of Hannah Whitman, b. 1754 Cranston, R. I. mar. Daniel Field; where were they mar? (3) What became of Parateen (Paratain) Whipple, dau. of Jonathan Whipple, who mar. a White (men. in Jonathan Whipple's will were his daus. Sarah Irons, Marjorie Barnes, Paratine White; will dated Sept. 29, 1721, Providence, R. I. rec. pg. 187 vol. 16)? Tradition has it that the mo. of the six Field c. was a Parateen (Paratine) White, sis. of Sarah White who mar. Wm. Lockwood.—Mrs. Ruth Marie Field, 722 Cole Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.

**Thomas-Clark-Wood-Pool-Denny** — Want names and data of par. of Absalum Thomas, b. 1804, Tenn., d. Jan. 24, 1852, Ark., mar. Sarah Standley b. 1803 Ky., ch. John, Sylvester, Ridley, Absalum, Ephrum. Want inf. on ancs. of Thomas Wood b. 1829, Ill. He mar. Nancy Pool b. 1830 Ga.; who were her par.? Who were par. of Sarah Clark, b. Sept. 10, 1805, Va. d. July 30, 1890, mar. C. B. Whiteley? Want inf. on mar. and death of Wm. Denney b. 1790, N. C., w. Patty Burnett.—Mrs. Howard B. Graves, Jr., 826 Ingram, Lakeland, Fla.

**Stage-Sargent**—Want dates, places and all inf. Ulysses Stage, mar. Sept. 20, 1825, Eliza Sargent. Data for Parky G. Sargent, b. Apr. 1782, Was. Co., N. Y., mar. Oct. 9, 1802, Betsy McCracken.—Mrs. Edward P. Jones, Box 143, Morongo Valley, Calif.

**Woods-Short-Butler-Wigley-Ward** — Want par. and ancs. of James Harvey Woods, b. 1806 Scott Co. Ky., mo. to Greene Co. Ill. in 1831, d. 1862 Fannin Co., Tex. mar. about 1826 Scott Co., Ky. to Mary Jane Short, b. 1806 Scott Co., Ky., d. 1862 Fannin Co. Tex., ch. Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, Amanda, Alfred S., Cyrus, John T., George, Benjamin. Mary Jane Short was dau. of Pernell and Sarah Jane Butler Short, b. in Ind., d. 1821 Scott Co., Ky. Who were her pars.? Inf. on Eli Short, fa. of Pernell, d. 1817 Scott Co., Ky., left will naming w. Jesse or Jessely and s. Eli, James, Pernell, Obed, son-in-law Tatam Truett. Inf. on par. and ancs. John Wigley b. —, d. abt. 1870 Jackson Co., Ala., mar. —, where —, d. about 1849 Ga., ch. Joe, Jack, Dan, James, Marion, dau. Naney (mar. Wilkerson had s. Bill), had bro. Greene Wigley who l. in S. C., John Wigley mar. 2nd or 3rd to Polly Higdon 1865, Dade Co., Ga. Inf. on par. and ancs. of Nehemiah Ward b. 1759 Newark, N. J., d. 1842 Clermont Co. Ohio. Moved with his par. when a small boy to Morris Co., N. J., enlisted in army June 1775 and ser. from N. J. and N. Y.—Mrs. E. A. Pulliam, Box 45, Windom, Tex.

**Hathaway-Lippincott-Rogers-Wentworth**—Want par. dates and places of Jabez Hathaway, b. Sept. 11, 1818, d. May 4, 1863. K. at bat. of Fredericksburg, mar. Martha Ann Lippincott. Bel. they were both fr. N. Y. or N. J., where he enlisted. Inf. on par. and ancs. of John Rogers b. June 8, 1795, Ossipee, N. H., d. Mar. 8, 1866, mar. there Nancy Wentworth. ch. all b. Ossipee.—Mrs. Emile Neumann, 567 E. 22nd St., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

**Lawton-Taylor-Shaw**—Want: Names and dates of pars. and gr. pars. of Polly Lawton, b. Oct. 23, 1797, d. Oct. 5, 1842, mar. May 22, 1816, Calvin Perrin, b. Sept. 17, 1793, Woodstock, Conn., d. Mar. 1, 1882; both bur. Centermoreland cem., near Orange, Pa.; they came to Luzerne Co., Pa. 1819; ch. b. there, Geo. mar. Charlotte Ferguson; Permelia mar. Wm. White; Daniel mar. Emily Handel; Betsey mar. John Long; Gurdin mar. Fanny Jane Lewis. Calvin Perry was sol. in War 1812. Data on par. and ancs. of Abigail Shaw b. May 7, 1734, d. Thompson, Conn. Oct. 28, 1821, mar. Canterbury, Conn., Feb. 5, 1761 to Joshua Raymond, b. Middleboro, Mar. 19, 1735-6, d. Dec. 5, 1814; dau. Lydia Raymond b. Canterbury, Conn., June 25, 1769, d. Nov. 19, 1802, mar. Jan. 15, 1791, Timothy Perrin, Jr., b. May 25, 1767, Woodstock, d. Mar. 25, 1814. Names and dates of par. and grpar. of Thomas Taylor who enlisted from Egremont, Mass., June 1777 age 15 yr., w. Elizabeth came from Conn. at close of Rev. War to Huntington Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa. where he d. Jan. 26, 1849; ch. Sarah Long, Eleanor Harvey, Phebe Wilkinson, Thomas Solomon, John. Names of par. and grpar. of John Taylor, mar. June 11, 1703, Desire Fuller, b. 1667, dau. of Samuel Fuller, grdson. of Edw. Fuller; mar. recorded in New London, Conn.—Mrs. Clyde E. Barnes, 677 - 41st St., Des Moines 12, Iowa.

Think of your chapter as only one of 2,800 others like it. Do not ask for service that every other chapter could not ask for under the same circumstances. (Mrs. Henry J. Robert, National Parliamentarian—66th Congress.)

# Duncan Tavern

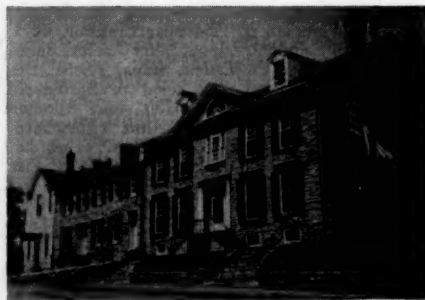
by Olive J. Burchett

**D**UNCAN TAVERN, Historic Center, State Headquarters of the Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution, stands on the public square in Paris, Kentucky.

Major Joseph Duncan, Revolutionary soldier, built the Tavern in 1788. Following his death, in 1801, his widow Anne Maria McLaughlin Duncan, built a home adjacent the Tavern. Beautifully restored, the Anne Duncan House is a second unit of the restoration program to the corner building. It now appears a more modern structure but four original rooms, used as a cabinet maker's shop around 1794, are within its outer walls.

The mellowed native stone of the exterior is matched in beauty by the lovely interior which has blue ash floors, great rock fireplaces, panels and hand rails of lustrous cherry and soft Williamsburg colors. Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery, historian and geneologist, is State Chairman of the restoration. Her devotion to the project is sparked by rare appreciation of authentic historic beauty.

The grounds slope back to Houston Creek with a vista of Bourbon County Blue Grass. Under the skilled supervision of Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Past Historian General, N. S. D. A. R., the gardens are



Duncan Tavern Historic Center, Paris, Kentucky.

beautifully terraced, planted and walled. The double kitchens on the garden level have been restored for C. A. R. use.

Mrs. Buckner Woodford, State Chairman of Duncan Tavern maintains a watchful supervision. A remarkable collection of English and early American locks add interest to the great doors, opening just as they did in the days of such pioneers as Simon Kenton, Michael Stoner and Daniel Boone who came that way.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Aside from her personal interest in Duncan Tavern, the writer notes that historic buildings and shrines offer good publicity. The September, 1957, issues of "Scenic South" and of "In Kentucky" have a major spread about this famous hostelry.

## Thanksgiving Proclamation

Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:"

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a Government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the 3rd day of October, A.D. 1789.

Geo. Washington



## **"Reminders"**

*from the Registrar General's Notebook*

**I**T IS very helpful to the genealogists to have the applications typed rather than hand-written, unless the hand-writing is very clear. We ask that papers be typed if possible.

Again, may we remind you not to use green ink in filling in the applications, nor for signatures of Chapter Officers nor endorsers. We find that green ink fades. In some instances, it has been necessary to retrace the data on a paper before a good photocopy can be made.

A great deal of time is taken up in this office answering letters that would not have been written had the writer consulted the Handbook or read the articles concerning the work of this office in the D.A.R. Magazine. We want very much to help chapters increase membership and we wish to be helpful to applicants, but we do need the cooperation of informed chapter officers in checking the applications of prospective members and in advising them about correspondence.

Photocopies of applications are two dollars (\$2.00) each and should be ordered from the Treasurer General. Copies of papers of former members (deceased, resigned or dropped) may be had for the request accompanied by the \$2.00 fee. If a photocopy of the application of an active member is desired, the fee must be accompanied by the written permission of such active member.

Care should be taken in ordering photocopies, for some members have several supplemental lines established and it is important that the order is properly placed for the particular ancestor's lineage. It is always wise to give the name of the ancestor as well as the full name (given name, maiden name and if married, the husband's name or initials) of the member with her National Number.

If an applicant dies, all work on her papers ends. One copy is retained in this office and the other copy is returned to the Chapter Registrar with the dues and one half the application fee. A photocopy of

such application (which may or may not be complete with data) may be made. Special care should be given that the name of the ancestor and the name of the deceased applicant is made clear, drawing attention to the facts that the applicant is deceased and the paper unverified.

Children of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution are separate and distinct organizations and their files are not available to this office. If reference is made to records filed with either of those organizations or any other organizations, as proof for facts or dates on applications for membership in Daughters of the American Revolution, certified, attested, or photo copies of such data should be sent with the D.A.R. application, the same as for other records not in our Library.

Proof for each name, date and place, after the second generation is required. If the proof is in a printed book or manuscript in our D.A.R. Library, please give the name of the book or manuscript and the author with the volume and page. If the proof is not in our Library, it should be sent with the application. Data used in verifying papers must be kept in our permanent files for future reference and cannot be returned.

If the applicant fails to send these proofs with her application, or is asked for additional data, it will simplify matters for this office if she makes sure to see that her name and the name of her ancestor is with any such data sent later. This is especially important when the line descends through daughters, because we keep a file of applicants and a file of ancestors of applicants. If data comes in for an intervening generation of an entirely different Family Name, we are often at a loss to know who sent it and where it should go. When you realize that as of August 1st some 1300 applications were in the "Have Written" file, it is easy to understand why we cannot take time to go through each paper to see where each bit of additional data belongs.

Sometimes data is sent in by a professional genealogist who fails to give the name of the ancestor. Please remind genealogists assisting with lineages that this information is important to us.

We still receive applications in which the applicant has not given the date and place of her birth and/or the date and place of her marriage (if she is married). No work is begun on a paper with this information lacking.

This office can do no original research, nor make a preliminary decision on a line or service or evidentiary value of proposed evidence. When review is requested on a rejected application, it should be done through the regular channels—that is, the fee and dues should be sent to the Treasurer General, with the duplicate copy of the paper and any data necessary for proof (returned when the application was rejected) or new application papers, and in addition, any data requested during the processing of the paper before it was rejected.

It will help to process papers more rapidly, if when the request is made for additional information, it will be sent as soon as possible. We have many papers in the "Have Written" file awaiting answers, far too long. Will you please help us to clear up these papers if at all possible.

In the absence of the Regent, the First Vice Regent of the Chapter may sign the applications, but "1st Vice" should be typed or written in to denote the change.

We hope the new application blanks will be easier for you to fill in. We feel that they will be easier to verify with the references to proof right with the names, dates and places for each generation.

If it is found impossible to accept the original ancestor for an applicant, the fee may be transferred to another ancestor when the applicant sends in substitute papers. However, fees are not transferable from one supplemental ancestor to another. The fees for supplemental applications are retained by the National Society whether the claim is accepted or not.

The Membership Catalogue is in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, so any inquiry regarding a member, either active or inactive, should be addressed to that office. As soon as the application is accepted by the National Society, her name is removed from the Applicant File in this office and is sent to the office of the Organizing Secretary General to be placed in the Membership File. We maintain in this office, the large Ancestor Catalogue. Under the name of each accepted ancestor, we keep a record of the *National Numbers* of members who have been accepted and the name of the child of the ancestor through which that National Number was accepted. It is only by consulting the bound volumes of the original applications that we can find the name of the applicant. For correct address and any change in name (through marriage) or status in membership (active, inactive or deceased) and chapter, correspondence should be with the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

Many inquiries come asking if an ancestor of a certain name has been accepted. Sometimes we have accepted several men of the same name, and more than one man of the same name in the same county and State, so it is necessary that we have some details to identify the ancestor. If enough facts are given so that easy identification is made, we are pleased to cooperate with the office of the Organizing Secretary General in supplying the name and address of a descendant, in hopes that correspondence may prove helpful to the applicant.

**Do You Know** that the Social Security Offices have accepted photocopies of our D.A.R. applications as proof of birth when the birth date of the applicant is contained therein?

**Believe It or Not**, one applicant gave the marriage date of her grandparents as Jan. 1, 1854 and the birth date of her father as Nov. 16, 1850, the birth date of her mother as Apr. 16, 1864 and the marriage date of her parents as May 22, 1862.

**Mrs. William L. Ainsworth**

The Magazine Office has Christmas cards to be sent to those for whom subscriptions are a Christmas gift. A subscription to the D. A. R. Magazine makes a nice gift for any occasion. The binders for the D. A. R. Magazine also make nice gifts—they are useful as well as ornamental.

*Be Ye 9 or 90, Ye Will Enjoy Reading*

## THE BONNIE NEW WORLD

AN HISTORICAL NOVEL, BASED ON THE LIVES OF JIMMIE HOLLAND AND HIS WIFE JERUTHA. In 1750 this Scotch-English couple migrated to North Carolina, surviving only by Jimmie's daring and skill in his dealings with pirates, villains and Indians.

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## New Jersey Daughters

### Concerned About the Ford Mansion

**I**SABELLE F. NOVAK, State Regent of New Jersey, in the September State Bulletin calls upon New Jersey Daughters to preserve intact the property of the Ford Mansion, more familiarly known to tourists as Washington's Headquarters in Morristown, N. J. The new Federal freeway, a realignment of route 202 is planned to cut across the corner of the estate. Those interested in having the property remain intact should write to Governor Meyner and to Commissioner Dwight R. G. Palmer of the New Jersey Highway Department, Trenton, N. J., protesting the location of the highway as now planned.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Cooke, a member of the newly formed Morristown Citizen's Committee and Vice Regent for New Jersey of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association states that the freeway would push through a narrow gap of 265 feet between the Washington Headquarters and the George Wash-

ington School, bisecting historic Morristown.

The Newark Sunday News of July 7th in its editorial writes as follows:

"The 202 alignment, its proponents argue, would take 'just a tiny little piece' of this hallowed ground. Imagine the uproar in Texas if a 'little tiny piece' of the Alamo were to be sliced off for a 60 m.p.h. expressway, or if corners were to be chipped from Valley Forge or the battlefield at Gettysburg.

"The Ford property is a symbol as significant as any of these. It is one of America's most cherished landmarks, recognized as such in 1933 when the federal government established at Morristown the first national historic park in the United States. To it, each year, come some 400,000 reverent visitors, there to refresh their understanding of the nation's origins and the ordeal of those who fought for the independence we accept as a natural right."

## The Editor's Corner

**T**HIS looks like a tremendously exciting year—magazine wise. We have some excellent material lined up for the issues ahead. Instead of the usual summer doldrums, we lost only 500 subscribers this summer and hence we are off to a flying start this fall. As a matter of fact, before your National Chairman could write to her National Vice Chairman in September, giving them the figures of their divisions, she had heard from state chairmen in Wyoming (Mrs. Glenn Oliver who won two prizes last year) and from Mrs. H. Read Potter of Waco, Texas who wanted to get busy with her letter and from Mrs. R. Heward Brown of New Jersey who sent a summary of her activity and letters to her chairmen. New Jersey set a goal of 1,000 subscriptions last year and almost made it! With just a little push, they will go over the top. My own state of Massachusetts (Mrs. Gerald Riley, state chairman) made a remarkable showing, reaching 979 July 1st. This is the highest figure I ever recall in my state and I know Mrs. Riley expects big doings at our fall conference.

To all state chairmen, I express my appreciation. I know that most of you availed yourself of the opportunity of having chapter year books checked by our magazine staff this summer. I talked with many of you at Congress and I have written to many of you. I hope that all of you will plan to attend our joint magazine meeting at Congress next year. Mrs. Kohr and I were delighted at the overflow crowd this year and at the enthusiasm shown. It isn't too soon to begin planning on attending Congress.

While we members of the D.A.R. Magazine committee have been building castles in the air about subscriptions our little sisters, the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee under our National Chairman, Mrs. Robert F. Kohr of Michigan, have been lining up state sponsors of future issues. Here they are—December, Florida and California. That ought to make for some exciting rivalry. January has Alabama, Texas and Oregon; New Jersey plans to go all out in February along with Iowa and South Carolina. Wisconsin chose March and, of course, April is the District of Columbia accom-

panied by Kentucky and Maryland. The beautiful month of May is sponsored by Ohio, Connecticut and Maine while Rhode Island expects to make a showing in June. We have no takers as yet for July, August and September or October 1958 but my own state of Massachusetts is planning a big November and Vermont has decided on December.

If your state isn't listed, how about joining the parade? Mrs. Kohr has hit upon a wonderful idea—the co-operative page. This means that instead of one chapter taking a tiny \$5 ad to get on the honor roll, several chapters can go in together for a larger sized ad depicting some historical spot in your neighborhood. These co-operative ads are dignified and extremely interesting. Just pick up a few back copies and look at them. We have had so many letters from readers telling us that they enjoy the advertisements as much as any other part of the magazine. And then we urge that if you try the products advertised or write for information about them, mention our magazine. This helps us and it shows the advertiser that his copy brings results.

Let's break every magazine record this year! Mrs. Kohr and I with our National Vice Chairmen are willing to help you in any way we can. If you have any questions, ask us. If you have any doubts, let us dispel them and if you have any sudden joys, let us hear about them at once!

And to all of our readers, your editor is willing to look at any material submitted for publication. Please don't send in long poems; we like them 4, 6 or 8 lines in length. The criteria for any material is "will it be of interest to members in all sections of our country?" The Magazine is the official organ of our Society. It is concerned with promoting D.A.R. work and aims. We especially request material from our national chairmen about their departments. We would like state regents to tell us of activities in their states which are beyond the scope of a "state conference report." Many of you have newsworthy events which would be of interest to members everywhere. We are interested in historical research, local, state or national. In fact we are interested in everything about D.A.R. chapters, state societies and the doings of D.A.R.s everywhere.

Our Magazine will be what we *all* make it!





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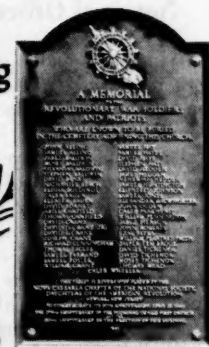
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Greetings to Major William Thomas Chapter  
 of Maryland on their 42nd Anniversary  
 Mrs. Louis Charles Kuhn, Regent

## National Officer Graduates!

I am sure many of you wonder what goes on at 1776 D Street, N.W. through the summer, and what the various Cabinet Officers are doing. Your Registrar General now has a unique distinction. She is the first incumbent of the office who holds a certificate to show completion in a University Summer Course in genealogical research!

Mrs. Ainsworth has for many years been working in the genealogical field and has traced numerous lines for her friends and family. Quite a few members owe their membership to her knowledge and interest.

However, she decided it would be helpful to have the benefit of specialized study in the Institute of Genealogical Research offered by American University in cooperation with National Archives, the Maryland Hall of Records and the American Society of Genealogists. So she enrolled this past summer.

The Director of the Institute, Meredith B. Colket, Jr., of the National Archives, and guest lecturers from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and elsewhere discussed a wide variety of topics, including the nature and use of source materials, of the Archives of the Federal Government and Colonial States, patronymics, maps, methods of research, the writing of family histories and so on. Field trips were taken to the Friends Library at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania Historical Society and Genealogical Society, William and Mary College at Williamsburg and the State Archives of Maryland and Virginia. Work was also done in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Much reading of a selected list of books and finding aids, lectures, and "laboratory work" on the "project" chosen by her, culminated in the examination.

Being one of the twenty successfully passing it, she received her certificate on August 2nd from the Assistant Archivist of the United States, Dr. Robert H. Land. The "graduating exercises" were followed by a tea attended by officials of the National Archives and the University, those of the guest lecturers who were in the city, the President of the National Genealogical Society and representatives of other interested organizations.

Because the Daughters of the American Revolution are especially concerned with the records of those who served during the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Ainsworth was interested in some records recently discovered in the National Archives which gave names and services never heretofore printed, so she chose as her project "Recently Discovered Records Relating to Revolutionary War Veterans Who Applied For Pensions Under The Act of 1792."

It is well known that the names of soldiers granted in 1796 pensions for wounds incurred during the Revolution were printed in *American State Papers*. What was not known was that others were granted similar pensions in 1797 but they were the "forgotten men," and that list has never been printed.

So "Mary Ainsworth" (as she appears on the roster of the Institute) devoted many hours to deciphering the faded handwriting, copying the names and abstracting the personal accounts of their suffering and services by which these men claimed to be entitled to "the bounty of their country." Beautifully typed and bound, this volume containing records of nearly 150 Revolutionary Soldiers received special commendation from the Director, and the original is now on deposit in The National Archives. A copy is in the D.A.R. Library of course.

We feel sincere pride in Mary Ainsworth who allowed neither work nor heat to stop her in an undertaking that makes her even more efficient in her office as Registrar General.

Allene W. Groves,  
*President General, N.S.D.A.R.*

## With the Chapters

(Continued from page 1274)

Butler, and the Dorchester County Historical Society by Dr. Kenneth Jones. The Rev. Alan Whatley, Rector of Christ P. E. Church, before pronouncing the benediction, gave a brief history of the church and that part of its old churchyard known as "Hero's Corner," in existence since the erection of the first church in 1693. Here rests, besides the patriots honored at this time, five governors of Maryland who were communicants of the church, a number of Revolutionary soldiers, at least two Real Daughters, and many of Maryland's illustrious dead.

En route to Cambridge, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Regent of American Liberty Chapter was hostess to the Washington group at luncheon, at the Tidewater Inn, Easton, Md.

Mrs. Louis E. Callis



**T**O MOTHER, the *non-political* Hoover Report looks like a fine way to protect her children's future. Here's how she looks at it:

"Our government is supposed to govern and protect us. But when it starts to compete with the businesses and industries of its own citizens, that's bad! It affects my husband's job, raises our taxes and cuts down our savings. But what burns *me* up is that government meddling with free enterprise has proven disastrous to many other nations. And I don't want my children to grow up in that kind of a country!

"What right has our government to force its way into businesses and industries like *Petroleum, Mining, Metals, Bakeries, Tree Nurseries, Butcher Shops, Clothing Stores?*"

We, too, think it's high time government got out of private business and stuck to *its own!*

**BASIC INCORPORATED CLEVELAND 13 OHIO**

## HERE AND THERE

Our article on *Troy Hill* in the June issue appeared July 4 in the Havana Post, Havana Cuba. A Texas D.A.R. heard the article read over a radio program. The Delta Press of June 13 in Delta, Colorado carried an item on an advertisement of the local Captain John Gunnison Chapter about the old "Treaty Tree." This is good public relations.

Public Opinion of Chambersburg, Pa., on June 30 carried an item that the Franklin County Chapter had moved to mark the birthplace of **Margaret Cochran Corbin**—"Captain Molly" who was wounded while firing her artilleryman husband's cannon after he had been killed in the battle of Fort Washington on November 16, 1776. Mrs. James M. Johnson of that chapter has devoted considerable time to facts on Margaret Corbin who is often confused with Mary Ludwig Hays the Molly Pitcher of Cumberland County fame. Margaret Corbin was born Nov. 12, 1751 and in 1756 while she was visiting an uncle Indians attacked the Cochran home, killing her father, William and carrying her mother into captivity. Margaret lived with the uncle until her marriage to John Corbin, a Virginian. When John Corbin enlisted in the Pennsylvania Artillery, his young wife accompanied him as was the practice of so many wives at that time. After she had been wounded and was removed to Philadelphia, she was entered on the rolls of the Invalid's Regiment. The Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1779 awarded her a \$30 pension and Congress subsequently directed that she receive half pay and the "value of a suit of clothes a year." At the end of the war she moved to Hudson Highlands, near the present site of Highland Falls, where she died in 1800. She was buried in Highland Falls Cemetery and in 1920 the body was disinterred and moved to the grounds at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. A monument was erected at formal ceremonies and a tablet in her memory was dedicated at the church at the Military Academy. Mollie Pitcher was buried at Carlisle, Pa. in a well marked grave and her husband was not killed but badly wounded in the Battle of Monmouth, N. J. There were many women called Mollie

Pitcher during the Revolution, the name being derived from the fact that they carried water for the soldiers. Mrs. Johnson is anxious to make this distinction between the two women heroes.

**Mrs. Frank J. Cheek, Jr.**, of Lexington, Kentucky says that in doing some historical research in one of the early Lexington newspapers, *The Reporter*, she came across the following item in the issue of March 3, 1827: "PENSIONERS—On the 4th of September last there were on the roll of the Revolutionary pensioners and individuals 16,535 persons to whom was paid during the year ending on that date the sum of \$1,608,297. Within the year 646 of the veterans have died and 295 have been added to the list." Mrs. Cheek says this should be encouragement to those working toward increased membership in our Society when we consider the overall progeny of each of these 16,830 individuals and their increase in each generation since 1827.

**Mrs. Sarah J. Gordon** died March 30 in Riverside, California. She was formerly of Caledonia, N. Y., and would have been 105 years old April 18 and was probably New York State's oldest member. She was a member of Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter.

**Mr. Walter Lord**, 25 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. is completing a book on the *Alamo* and would like to hear from any of our readers who know of old letters, clippings or even family legends that would throw new light on the story.

**Mrs. Seth Lewis** of Mercy Warren Chapter in Springfield, Mass. says that she was very much interested in South Dakota's Colonial Flag. Mrs. Lewis says that she has an old flag with thirteen stars sewed on both sides of the blue field, arranged in alternating rows of three and two stars which measures 51 inches by 9 feet. It belonged to her mother-in-law who had it many years in a cedar chest and Mrs. Lewis has had it for 45 years. Since reading this article her family wishes they knew the source of this flag. Father and Mother Lewis came from Barnstable, Cape Cod and there was Revolutionary service on both sides of the family. Would anyone have any ideas about it?

(Continued on next page)



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Our frontispiece is a church in Connecticut, typical of so many in New England towns. The photo was taken by a D.A.R. husband, **Mr. H. Wendell Beal**, whose wife is regent of Contentment Chapter in Dedham, Mass. Mr. Beal, who is a bookbinder (an art fast disappearing) loves to photograph churches, especially church steeples. Your editor, deciding that a New England church would be especially appropriate for Thanksgiving, looked over his collection and chose the only unidentified one! If any of our readers recognize this specific church in Connecticut, please tell us so that Mr. Beal may mark it.

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### Wayside Inn Restored

(Continued from page 1261)

and operation. We are proud to be the agents for conserving this heritage and plan to initiate further restoration immediately."

"The serious fire which made possible a thorough examination of the underlying structure, clearly revealed the traces of the earliest building. However," the Trust president reported, "the National Trust would not advise 'freezing' a building which has had such a long life in the affections of many generations to any single point in time. This restoration will reflect its appearance when Longfellow so aptly recorded it, and when Mr. Ford recreated it in the 1920's. It will remain a living, cheerful useful establishment, providing food, drink and lodging as it always has done—a happy solution for a wise use of a treasured legacy from the past."

Bradford Williams of Dedham, Mass., one of the members of the National Trust's Committee on Standards and Surveys, in recommending the organization's acceptance of the responsibility for administration of the inn, reported to the chairman, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, "Obviously the Wayside Inn should be administered by the National Trust in the public interest rather than by a local organization." Another of the Committee, Bertram K. Little, director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, in recommending the Trust's acceptance of the plan said, "I recommend its acceptance in the belief that it meets our standard as a three-dimensional teaching aid. I believe this because it has been rebuilt with the utmost care in following not only documentary and historical evidence, but also in following the evidence of kind, size and handwork treatment of every material element in this essential structure."

The National Trust is chartered by Congress as a nation-wide, non-profit organi-

zation to accept sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture to be administered for public benefit. This is the first property which it will administer in the New England area, although it numbers among its more than two hundred member organizations the leading preservation societies in that section, and has a large number of individual members there.

Other properties accepted by the National Trust for operation for the public include Casa Amesti, in Monterey, Calif.; Woodlawn Plantation, once part of George Washington's Mount Vernon estate in Virginia; Decatur House on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. The National Trust also owns the house where President Woodrow Wilson died in Washington, D. C., which will be occupied by Mrs. Wilson during her lifetime.

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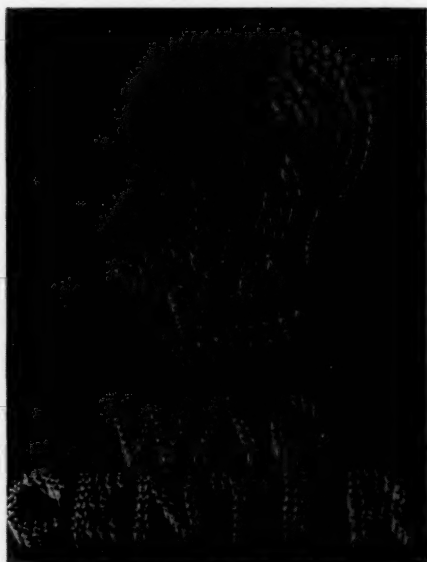
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## History and Legends of American Vegetables

(Continued from page 1259)

years. Colonists coming to America planted it in their flower gardens and it was not until 1830 that tomatoes were afforded a place in the vegetable garden. Because it was considered poisonous colonists were slow to eat it. Cultivation developed the small, plum-sized fruit to the large, many-celled, smooth-skinned vegetable we know today.

Corn, which is not really a vegetable but a grass, is believed to have originated in southern Mexico centuries before the Inca or Maya or Aztec civilization was recorded. No plant in the world has so many legends to account for its existence as has the maize of the Indians. White colonists added it to their sustaining foods and sent it back to their homeland.

The red pepper is also native to America. Columbus found the Indians using it to season their meats. Okra, an edible hibiscus, came from Egypt and Arabia where it had been cultivated for many centuries.

De Soto found Indians from Florida to the Mississippi growing squash and pump-

In World War I, Ft. McClellan, Ala., (5 miles north of Anniston) was established by the late Gen. Charles P. Summerall and Congressman Fred Blackmon of Anniston as an emergency wartime act. In World War II, the first woman's army of this country was organized to meet another emergency, and in 1952 Ft. McClellan was selected as the first permanent home of the WAC, because of its pleasant climate and strategic location near educational institutions and industrial developments. During the years the WACS have made Alabama their home, the City of Anniston as well as the State of Alabama has experienced enlightenment and progress of all kinds. So the people of Anniston join with the Daughters of the American Revolution in tribute to THE WOMANS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. May the cause it supports guide the way to a free and enduring world.

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kins among their rows of maize. Hariot, in North Carolina in 1585, observed the natives cultivating them. In the Southwestern United States various kinds of squash have been cultivated from the most remote times. They were grown not only for the fruit but for the large yellow flowers, which were used to add a pleasing color to meat stew and give it a piquant flavor.

Pioneers to the New World were quick to add to their fare the native potatoes, squash, melons, tomatoes, corn, beans and peppers which they found in use by the Indians. In turn they brought with them seeds, tubers and fruits from Europe, Asia and Africa, and improved them in the strange soil and climatic conditions of their new home. They also sent back to their homelands many of the native vegetables and so helped to spread their use in other areas of the world.

The United States has been called the melting pot of races, but in view of its importance in enlarging the variety and cultivation of vegetables throughout the world, it might be called the vegetable soup pot of nations.

Kanawha Valley Chapter wishes to express appreciation to those who so generously advertised on our pages.

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**AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Bertha Stedman Rothwell (Mrs. Horace) is a past regent of San Francisco Chapter, California and is Chairman of Historic Spots. She has spent over two years accumulating this data on Samuel Taylor.

Mrs. Laurence D. Sweetman has been regent of Piedmont Chapter, Oakland, California and this essay is the result of original research by her.

Mrs. J. Riley Staats is a former regent of Coral Gables Chapter, former State Parliamentarian of Florida and is interested in many phases of less familiar Revolutionary War period events. We thought this article was apt for a Thanksgiving number.

Estelle Condit who wrote "Autumn" is a past regent of the chapter in Parsippany, N. J.

Barbara S. Cook (Mrs. Thomas S.) is 2d vice regent of Solomon Juneau Chapter of Shorewood, Wisc. She is a Junior Member and wrote this article for the March program of her chapter.

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31—Welsh Singers

SEPTEMBER

1—Welsh Singers  
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5—DC Public Schools  
25—Temple Sinai  
26—Temple Sinai

OCTOBER

4—Temple Sinai  
5—Temple Sinai  
6—Novae  
8—Lutheran Church Concert  
13—Fred Waring  
15—National Symphony Orchestra  
16—National Symphony Orchestra  
20—Salute to Israel  
27—Christoff  
29—National Symphony Orchestra  
30—National Symphony Orchestra

NOVEMBER

2—Barber Shop Quartets  
3—Casadesus  
3—4th Annual Meeting of Pharmacy & Biochemistry  
9—National Symphony Orchestra  
10—Anna Russell  
12—National Symphony Orchestra  
12—Philadelphia Orchestra  
13—National Symphony Orchestra  
13—Philadelphia Orchestra  
14—National Symphony Orchestra  
15—National Geographic Society  
15—National Geographic Society  
19—National Symphony Orchestra  
20—National Symphony Orchestra  
20—National Symphony Orchestra  
22—National Geographic Society  
22—National Geographic Society  
24—Jan Pearce  
24—Methodist Hymn Sing  
26—National Symphony Orchestra  
27—National Symphony Orchestra  
29—National Geographic Society  
29—National Geographic Society

DECEMBER

1—National Symphony Orchestra  
2—National Lutheran Chorus  
3—Christian Science  
6—National Geographic Society  
6—National Geographic Society  
7—Super Attractions  
8—Super Attractions  
9—Florence Symphony Orchestra  
10—DC Baptist Convention  
12—Boston Orchestra  
13—National Geographic Society  
13—National Geographic Society  
17—National Symphony Orchestra  
18—National Symphony Orchestra  
21—Medical Society of D. C.  
28—National Symphony Orchestra  
30—National Symphony Orchestra

JANUARY

1—National Symphony Orchestra  
3—National Geographic Society  
3—National Geographic Society  
5—Vienna Choir Boys  
7—National Symphony Orchestra  
7—Philadelphia Orchestra  
9—National Symphony Orchestra  
10—National Geographic Society  
10—National Geographic Society  
12—Vienna on Parade  
14—National Symphony Orchestra

15—National Symphony Orchestra  
15—National Symphony Orchestra  
16—Hayes Concerts  
17—National Geographic Society  
17—National Geographic Society  
18—National Symphony Orchestra  
19—Marian Anderson  
24—National Geographic Society  
24—National Geographic Society  
28—National Symphony Orchestra  
29—National Symphony Orchestra  
31—National Geographic Society  
31—National Geographic Society

FEBRUARY

1—Mantovani Orchestra  
2—Hayes Concerts  
3—National Symphony Orchestra  
4—National Symphony Orchestra  
7—National Geographic Society  
7—National Geographic Society  
8—National Symphony Orchestra  
9—Obernkirchen Children's Choir  
11—National Symphony Orchestra  
13—National Symphony Orchestra  
13—Boston Orchestra  
14—National Geographic Society  
14—National Geographic Society  
18—National Symphony Orchestra  
19—National Symphony Orchestra  
19—National Symphony Orchestra  
21—National Geographic Society  
21—National Geographic Society  
23—Don Cossack  
23—Youth Rally  
28—National Geographic Society  
28—National Geographic Society

MARCH

2—Roberta Peters  
4—Philadelphia Orchestra  
7—National Geographic Society  
7—National Geographic Society  
14—National Geographic Society  
14—National Geographic Society  
16—Myra Hess  
18—Philadelphia Orchestra  
19—Philadelphia Orchestra  
21—National Geographic Society  
21—National Geographic Society  
23—Tuczynski Brothers  
24—Department of Labor  
25—Department of Labor  
25—National Symphony Orchestra  
26—National Symphony Orchestra  
28—National Geographic Society  
28—National Geographic Society  
29—National Symphony Orchestra

APRIL

1—National Symphony Orchestra  
4—National Geographic Society  
4—National Geographic Society  
6—Foundry Methodist Church  
8—National Symphony Orchestra  
9—National Symphony Orchestra  
27—Hayes Concerts  
28—Chamber of Commerce  
30—Chamber of Commerce

MAY

4—New York Philharmonic  
12—Baptist Meeting  
18—Archdiocese of Washington

JUNE

1—Howard University  
6—Howard University

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## National Defense

(Continued from page 1270)

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## Youth Defines Patriotism

(Continued from page 1252)

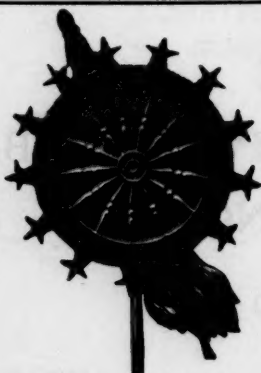
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## Early American Music

*(Continued on page 1256)*

is an invitation to American composers to enter a field peculiarly their own, which only a few have thus far accepted. In the edition of "Composers in America" by Claire Reis, 458 living composers are listed, of whom only 18 have concerned themselves at all with Indian music.

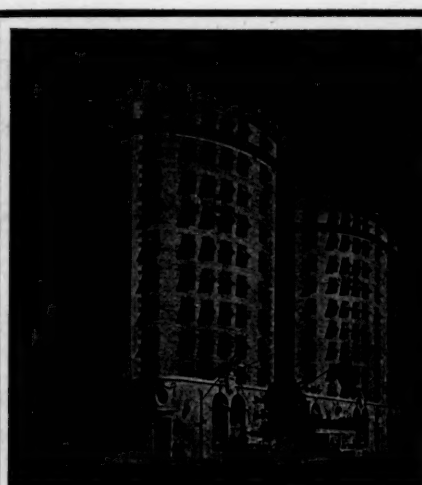
A good example of an Indian melody beginning on a high note, descending a full octave in all but one phrase, is "The Waving Blanket," a tribal song from the North American Indian Dakota Tribe, arranged by Claire Giffin. The tune is haunting; you can hear the drum beat in the bass, and the words are beautiful.



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